REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8139.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.
The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.
Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.
Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.
All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leaves Galle	23
,, Carwar	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Madras	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Vizagapatam	31
,, Calicut	18	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Beypore	18	April	
,, Cochin	19	,, Calingapatam	1
,, Alleppy	19	,, Gopaupore	1
,, Tuticorin	21	,, False Point	2
,, Colombo	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Fao	31
		April 1875	
,, Muscat	19	,, Bushire	2
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Linge	7
,, Linga	23	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Baharein	24	,, Jask	10
,, Bushire	25	,, Gwader	1
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s. s. BUSHEER, 79 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee. Deoghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Rutnagheree. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doery, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 13th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.
No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(Including Wines.) (Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"IBERIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave end of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, P. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co. has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only, [illegible] with a Ladies' Saloon, Sm[illegible]th Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries [illegible] Stewardess.
FARE [illegible]OOL, Rs. 500,
exclusive of Win[illegible] can be had on board at moderate prices.
For Passage and [illegible]pply to
[illegible]AY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay 2nd Fe[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	9th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24th MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	300	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ...... 3,257 Tons about 24th March
YEDDO ...... 1,808 ,, ,, 7th April.
RINALDO ...... 1,840 ,, ,, 20th ,,
NAVARINO ... 3,356 ,, ,, 30th ,,

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.
Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.
Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Liverpool .... Rs. 500
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 8th March 1875
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£38 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.
PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.
EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.
The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.
The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.
The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.
J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

Fares.		Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	3 0	Carriages	4 0
3rd ,,	1 8	Dogs	0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.
PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.
EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.
The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.
The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.
Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—
Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay
J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 33, Meadow Street

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. ROYAL WELSH are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"E WBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Des Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Grey T Cloth
4 ,, Grey Jacconets
2 Cases Coloured Chintz
2 ,, White Doria.
3 Cases Bohemian Glassware, consisting of Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, &c., &c.
A few Rolls Coir Matting
On account and risk of the first purchaser Aftoolabhoy Bapoojee—
J G—298-300 | 313,315-16—6 Cases 312 reams French Foolscap Paper.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on Grant Road, near Two Tanks, the following Cases of Matches—

On account and at the risk of Abdoollallee Daoodbhan.
Triangle—B & M—V—263-312—13 Cases Crown Matches ex Southwick.
,, ,, 143- 92—44 Cases Crown Matches ex Anazi.
,, ,, 283-312— 5 Cases Crown Matches ex Kingdom of Fife.
,, ,, 435-57,508-47— 9 Cases Crown Matches ex Isabel Croom
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey Piece Goods containing—grey shirtings, T cloth jacconets, 5 cases black woollen cloth, 3 cases army cloth, an invoice of Hosiery, consisting of—Grey, white and coloured sock and stockings of different sizes, double and single night caps, Merino and India gauze under-shirts of half and whole sleeves, and coloured Cashmere shirts, 2 cases sundry goods, 2 cases cutlery, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDASS and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Morarjee Tookseydass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhanjee Nundoo, Jairam Nundoo and Premjee Nundoo, on SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immoveable property, viz:—

All that messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing on Fazandaree ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, situate on the north side of Withulwady lane, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 82, and formerly was in the occupation of the said Bhenjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, and is now in the occupation of Premjee Nundoo and other tenants and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the property of Narayenjee Luxmonjee and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Lalljee, and on or towards the south by the said Withulwady Lane.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books in General Literature, Handsomely Illustrated, and of the Latest Publication.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they will hold a public sale of a Consignment of valuable Books elegantly bound in cloth guilt recently imported. There are upwards of 500 volumes, all elegantly bound and handsomely illustrated. There are several Books of Portraits, Landscapes and Pictures by eminent Artists, which are specially commended to notice. The sale will be held TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March 1875, commencing at 1 P.M.

Immediately after these are sold a number of Law and other Books, the property of a Gentleman, will be sold.
The whole will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Catalogues with full particulars are ready, and the books are now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 50 Tons superior Burmah Teak Board and Scantlings.
In small Convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

By Order of the Administrator General, and in the matter of the Estate of Anna Petronila DeBarros late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., all the right, title and interest of the said deceased, in the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Fazandaree land containing by admeasurement about 128 square yards with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon bearing a assessment No. —, facing on the west side of the Cavel street public passage, situate in Cavel Street, otherwise called Gaiwady, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, and bounded on or towards the east by Cavel Street public passage, on or towards the west by the property of D. R. Gonsalves, on or towards the north by a well belonging in common to the said deceased and to L. A. Pereira, and by the property of the said L. A. Pereira, and on or towards the south by the property of the said L. A Pereira, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anna Petronila DeBarras, and are now in the possession of the Administrator General.

For further particulars plans and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Proctor for the Administrator General, at his Office No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned
Dated this 9th day of March 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Electroplated ware, Straw Stem Glassware, Porcelainware, a first-class solid Mahogany Pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons; Harmonium a very handsome Open Carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light miniature Brougham, a pair of good serviceable Arab Carriage Horses, &c., in double and single Harness, a collection of choice Plants, &c., at No. 90, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence, No 90, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Plants, &c., full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Furniture will be on view a week before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows Street, above Mr J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time.
The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at the Room on the ground-floor of building No. 9, on the north side of the Elphinstone Circle, the remaining lots of a splendid Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman. All departments of English Literature are represented in the present collection.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the books on view. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at [illegible] P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room the following Sundries:—

Gilted earthen tea-pots, glass butter-pots, with covers, Thona napkins, large size Tanna bathing towels, horse belts, playing cards, brass small padlocks of superior quality, copying books paging from 50 to 1000, fancy gilted morocco bound albums of sizes, lady's belts, solar lamps, silk handkerchieves, horse and shoe brushes, kid gloves, whatch keys, scissors, paper lanterns, drums, &c.

1 case of Jamaica promatums by G. F. Coward & Co.
1 Do. Carbolic acid soap by F. S. Cleaver.
1 Do. Australian butter in 2 and 7 lbs. tins.
1 Do. Glass earrings.
26 Reams of printing papers, 34 lbs.
19 Do. do do. 50 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Aution at their Room, by order of Messrs. F. Wright Newsom and Co and their authorized attorney and agent, Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, the following piece goods:—

On account and at the risk of first indentor, Messrs. Ruttonjee Nowrojee and Co., per S.S. "Albanian"—
R. N.—1-8—8 cases White Jacconets, 150 pieces in a case.
R. N & Co. 11-12—2 cases Printed Jacconets, 100 pieces in a case.
On account and at the risk of first indentor, Purshotum Hurrydass—
R. N.—P. H.—5-9—5 cases Turkey Red Prints, 100 pieces in a case per S S "Kashgar."
R. N.—P. H.—6-9—4 cases Turkey Red Prints 100 pieces in a case, per S.S. "King Arthur."
R. N.—P.H.—10—1 case Turkey Red Prints, 100 pieces in a case, per S. S. "Albanian."
On account and at the risk of first indentor, Narrondass Purmanundass—
R. N.—N. P S. C—101-10—10 bales of Twist, No. 40 Mule. 500 lbs. in a bale, per S. S. "Propontis."
25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared off within three days.
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1875.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.
Terms—Moderate.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE. AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On account of the GREAT SUCCESS and CROWDED HOUSES the EXHIBITION will CONTINUE FOUR NIGHTS MORE, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 10th, 12th, 13th March 1875. Also THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Beautiful Glass Cases of Works of Art and an extra number of prizes will be given away at each exhibition. Admission, Time and Trams as usual.
W. CROPLEY.
N. B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

FOR SALE, set of Brass mounted double HARNESS, brought out by present owner from England, has never been used. Price Rs. 280. Apply, 19, "A.," Marine Lines.

BOMBAY RACES, SETTLING DAYS.

At the STEWARDS STAND, BYCULLA, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., Losers are requested to pay. Winners will be paid at the same hour and place on the day following.
E. L. ELLIOT, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.
8th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PARANA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, with general Cargo, having experienced a severe gale in the Channel had to put into Plymouth for repair the cost of which will form an average claim on the interests concerned, Consignees are therefore informed that an average Bond must be signed by them before getting delivery of their Goods and a deposit of 10 per cent. on the value of their cargo lodged with.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 8th March 1875.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 27th March 1875, at 3 P.M.:—
(1.) To receive Directors' Report and pass Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1874.
(2.) To determine amount to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
(3.) To declare a Dividend.
(4.) To consider Reduction in Original Premiums upon Policies of three years standing.
(5.) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(6.) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
The Transfer Register will be closed from the 20th instant.
By Order of the Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PREMJEE NUNDOO has contracted to sell to DHURRUMSEY JEWA, and HURIDASS TOOLSIDASS as mortgagee has consented to confirm the sale of All that piece or parcel of land or hilly ground called Dew Doonger Leurugdha, with the Bungalow and Chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, (on Malabar Hill) in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Public Road called Walkeshwar Road, leading to Malabar Point, on the west and north by a Public passage and on the south by the property of Kerubhoy Jaichund, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 3,851 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 803, and which said premises are assessed under No. 49 B. and 49 C., and which said lands and premises are in the occupation of Major White. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim (if there be any).—Dated this 8th day of March 1875.
RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND, a GOLD PENCIL CASE near Grant Road Theatre, will be delivered on payment of advertisement charges, apply J. D. Settna, No. 23, Apollo Street.

JUST received per "Vespasian," S., best plated German Silver mounted BUGGY and CARRIAGE HARNESSES, with rich furniture, &c., apply to NUSSERVANJEE FRAMJEE DHOONDY, No. 20, Meadow Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAY ARAB GALLOWAY standing about 14 hands, address with full particulars as to price, age, &c., to "B. O. Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentee of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.
For scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London,
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Sa in Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

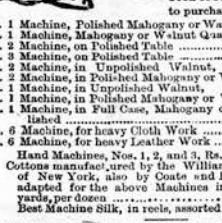
Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.
FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires ready help.
SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.
PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN KILLER.
ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.
All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.
IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION
Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Stock of first class WEAPONS.

RIFLES.

Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13284, By Reilly	Rs. 480
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 13566	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14592	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13945	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15621	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17323	550
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements Complete	350
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	375
Breech loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	100
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 4,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	45

GUNS.

Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	Rs. 400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	280
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in cases, each	200
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars. patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	240
Do. do. (I smooth and I Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	280
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 2o patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	Rs. 150
8 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 Cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C F. Self-extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	6[illegible]
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	50
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.
AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.
SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
,, of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
,, Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
,, for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
,, for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
,, Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired. Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.
Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.
Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the BUNGALOW No. 90, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of E. Lord, Esquire, proceeding Home. It has a large compound with neat garden and water laid on. It is one of the best houses in the line and has beautiful Verandah all round and every room in the house is open from all sides. Rent only Rs. 200. For inspection and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW No 99, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Colonel Davidson. It has three bed rooms and has a beautiful view of the sea all round. Rent only Rs. 175. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 96, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by A. E. Ashley, Esquire. It has a detached upper-storied Bungalow and has an admirable situation. Rent Rs. (225). For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The beautifully situated well-known BUNGALOW, No. 157 on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by the Hon. F. S. Chapman, and formerly occupied by late Mr. Ferguson. It has also an admirable and unsurpassing position. The Rooms are lofty and well ventilated and has spacious Verandah all round the House. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE SPACIOUS BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill on Breach Candy, now in the occupation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. For inspection and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A SPACIOUS TWO-STORIED BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumbala Hill, formerly in the occupation of F. M. A. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENT in a SPACIOUS BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, with every separate convenience. Rent only Rs. 75. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The SPACIOUS HOUSE in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. It has several Bed and Bath-rooms, Spacious Drawing, Dining, and Billiard-rooms together with large Cook-room and Godowns underneath. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

MR. HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MISTARY is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm for procuration from this date.
HUGH D. FISHER & Co.
1st March 1875.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chess Club, will be held at the Club Rooms on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.
T. LIDBETTER,
Honorary Secretary (Acting.)

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, on the 12th instant, for the PURCHASE of a quantity of Cast Iron. The iron can be inspected at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly. Eight days allowed to the purchaser to remove the Iron. Terms Cash against delivery.
WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.
9, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd March 1875.

NOTICE.—FOR LEASE for 99 YEARS, or a shorter period, a plot of land measuring 2-35-10 or thereabouts situated at Coorla, suited for excavation or building. Individuals desirous of leasing the same to apply to the undersigned with clear specification as to terms under which they will agree to lease the land. No application will be received after the 1st May next.
The land will be pointed out by the Mamledar of Salsette to any one who may desire to inspect it.
J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, 27th February 1875.

WITH reference to an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 30th day of December 1874. Notice is hereby again given to the Public that WAR IS GOING ON between the SULTAN of MACULLA and the JAMADAR of SHEIR, and that the Port of Sheir is blockaded by the Sultan of Maculla and that all Persons, Steamers, Ships and Bugglows attempting to get into the said Port of Sheir or land Goods there, will be fired upon and the Steamers, Ships and Bugglows and the Goods thereon seized and confiscated by the said Sultan of Maculla.—Dated this 5th day of March 1875.
By Order of the Sultan of Maculla.
SALLUM OOMER.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.
No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 ,, ,, 10 (ten each)
5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.
After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.
OF THE REMAINDER,
The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)
,, Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
,, Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)
To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.
Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.
Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.
The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race 26th May 1875.)
Full particulars in due course.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	3,000	6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,,	1,000	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	500	11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED.
AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of First-class HORSES, the majority of which are broken and being in firm condition are fit for immediate use. Officers and Gentlemen in want of Horses should lose no time in making their selections, as Mr. Hunter's intentions are to price the Horses moderately to ensure a speedy sale. Mr. Hunter being desirous to return as early as possible. This is positively the last batch of this season.
ALLI ABDOOLLA.
23rd February 1875.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH MARCH 1875.

No telegrams of this morning's date have come in yet, and the only additional Cotton Market news we have, therefore, is the American receipts for Saturday—received this morning—which prove to be only 8,000 bales against 11,000 on the same date last year, and 12,000 bales in 1873. There is nothing in this to create any material change in the market, but if anything, it ought to be in favour of greater firmness.

Saturday's closing message with the weekly quotations gave a decline of 10s. in Chartered Bank and an advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares,

In the London General Produce Markets the only alteration is an advance of 2s. per cwt in Calcutta Linseed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O	Inc.	Rs.	19,48,119
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	2,26,490
Deposits	Inc.	„	11,94,982
Government Securities	Inc.	„	3,52,226
Loans	Inc.	„	13,49,660
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,57,668
Cash Balance with correspondents	Dec.	„	2,38,832
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	19,71,118

With the exception of the Government Balance which is evidently being strengthened to meet the outcoming Council drafts, these alterations almost exactly reverse the changes of the preceding week, so that the position of the Bank as regards relative strength is very much what it was a fortnight ago. Whether that position is sufficient to warrant a continuance of the comparitively high rates advertised by the Bank, the Directors are best able to decide, but looking to it in conjunction with the general state of the outside market every day shows more clearly that whatever the rates of the Presidency Banks may go to, we have now almost a certainty of continued ease to the end of the season. The pressure now for Cotton requirements is almost as heavy as we are likely to see it; at all events any possible increase would not be sufficient to make the difference between an easy and stringent money market. Moreover it must be remembered that the alteration in the system of working the Cotton trade tends very much to do away with the periods of extreme pressure which, under previous circumstances, were almost certain to be experienced at one time of the season or another. Stocks do not now accumulate in Bombay so that there is much less money really locked up. In fact a large proportion of the crop is now virtually financed by the Bank of Bombay alone, with very little assistance from private sources, and this in a great measure may explain the wide difference between the Bank and the outside market at present existing. The only adverse possibility as regards the future course of the market is the chance of a new Government loan, but to all appearance it is very remote; and even if a loan be announced in the Budget this month, it is scarcely likely to be for subscription before the monsoon when the effect of it would be very slighty felt.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been remarkably quiet to-day, and although rates are unchanged, the tendency, if anything, has been weaker. The Banks have shown little willingness to draw, and on the other hand there has been equally little pressure to sell private paper. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s.10 3-32d.	p. Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 15-32d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	... 1s. 10 7/16d.	
Documents 3 months' sight	... 1s. 10 15-32d.	

On Calcutta there is no change. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is perhaps a slightly better feeling manifested, but values are not quotably changed, say:—Fours Rs. 102¼. Fours and a half Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

In SHARES no business of any moment is passing, any change in quotations being in favour of buyers,

COTTON has manifested a quieter tendency in all descriptions except Ginned Broach which is still being supported by the high rates paid to cover contracts; Rs. 238 full pressed has been paid today, and half pressed is held for Rs. 236 to Rs. 233 per Candy according to quality. The losses to forward sellers of this description must be very heavy and considerable uneasiness will be felt until contracts are completed. Mows, Bhownuggur has been bought freely on the spot to-day at Rs. 198, and for forward delivery Rs. 197 is quoted. Omra of all kinds is still in active request, especially quite Good Fair Cotton which seems the most difficult class to meet with. Saturday's receipts were somewhat smaller, viz 6,592 bales of all kinds.

FREIGHTS to-day have been very dull both by steam and sail, but there is no change in quotations.

PIECE GOODS are also quiet and unaltered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	N	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	690
250	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	660
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	545
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,280
800	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	170
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	150
600	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,500
500	300	all	N	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	270
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,030
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	100 p	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	475
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
120	...	1,500	60 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,575
300	500	all	100 p	Sassoon Press Co	1,550
400	500	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	800	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	500

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,145 ex.
24 w	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1 525
1,500	1,25	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1 400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,150
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,250
......	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,150
360	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,250
1,050	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	625	all	68*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex-
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£100	218-8	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
......	£20	3 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	[illegible] 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,235
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,225
6,000	1 400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	4,500	20ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,007	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	200	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,500	500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	390
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SCHLESWING BRIDE, 1,045 tons, Captain A. Grainger, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. PROPONTIS, 1,416 tons, Captain G. E. Dunn, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and eighteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. PELWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Coury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (March 5th), with a general cargo and seventy-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP TABOR, 1,340 tons, Captain P. M. Taylor arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff (October 23rd), with a cargo of 1,845 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP GRAMPION, 1,492 tons, Captain W. Copeland, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (October 2nd), with a cargo of 2,293 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE BARQUE MARSEILLES, 1,069 tons, Captain Walter Gibb, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Greenock (October 27th) with a cargo of 1,317 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. PARANA, 1,027 tons, Captain W. Waring, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (January 29th), calling at Suez via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE S. S. THORER HELSING, 683 tons, Captain J. S. Gotha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (January 30th), calling at Post Said (February 17th,) via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE S. S. PRINCE SOLTY KAFF, 874 tons, Captain S. Marsh, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff (January 28th) calling at Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,400 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Captain R. A. Bainton, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from London (December 7th) calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. E. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (February 12th), with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Sister Xairee, Mr. Hamilton, Col. Fife, Mr. Hughes, Revd Mr. Thurren, Revd Mr. Roth and two children, one Asst. Apothy two Non-Commissioned officers, ten Invalids, one ward cooly, and forty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with H. M's Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Shelston and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Revd Mr. and Mrs. Yamold and two children, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. A. Meiffre, Mr T. Khemchund, and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. BUSHIRE, 606 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (March 5th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Goa—Mr. and Mrs Avoloo, and twenty-three deck passengers. From Vingorla—Captain and Mrs. Bengess, Mr Succaram and twenty-three deck passengers. From Rutnagherry—Col Waddington and twenty-three deck passengers. From Boria—Ten deck passengers. From Hurnee—Twenty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Tabor	Taylor	Cardiff, Oct 23.
	Parana (s)	Waring	Liverpool, Jan 29.
	Prince Soltykoff (s)	Marsh	Cardiff, Jan 28.
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	London, Dec 7.
7	Marseilles	Gibb	Greenock, Oct 27.
	Grampion	Copeland	Liverpool, Oct 2.
8	Thorer Helsing (s)	Gotha	Cardiff, Jan 30.
	Agra (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Feb 12.
	Bushire (s)	Smith	Goa, Mar 5.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Feb 13.
	Pehlwan (s)	Corry	Goa, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Propontis (s)	Dunn	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Venetia (s)	Angove	Aden and Suez.

The Ship Schleswing Bride, Grainger, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hutton, to Liverpool.
Steamer Marcia, to Liverpool.
Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.
Ship Celestial Empire, to Havre.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1283 Ardgowan, Keer—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 Bianca, Stannus—The Captain.
1317 Berengaria, Johnston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1888 Clydesdale, Jewett—The Captain.
928 Gads Hill, Rands—The Captain.
1510 Melmerby, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates and Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Cleague—W. Nicol & Co.
1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, Macnagten & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandria, Humphry—Lawrence & Co.
998 Steuart Hahneman, Van Norden—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1500 Slieve Donard, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON OR NEW YORK.

1290 Hannah Law, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LONDON.

881 Louisa, Bach—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1450 Chandos, Ross—Farnham & Co.
1191 Glendower, Gruchy—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 M. and C. Cox, Bansley—Lawrance and Co.
1165 Rialto, Babos—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

502 Cyrene, Turnbul—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1438 Corondilet, Stetson—The Captain.
416 Ferdinand, Lorenzen—The Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1489 Frank Carvill, McFee—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1557 Africana, Jordan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1216 Ardeulea, Davies—The Captain.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—John Campbell & Co.
1661 Charlotte Croom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1151 Corra Linn, Steven—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1015 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1061 Eliza A. Kenny, Pitman—The Captain.
1119 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1402 Grampian, W. Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1225 Greenock, Wallace—Wallace & Co.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—The Captain.
750 John N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
256 Keer Malo, Ranilie—The Captain.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Knighton, Murphy—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Marris—M. Nusserwanjee.
1069 Marseilles, Walter Gibbs—The Captain.
1744 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. & Forbes Co.
916 Octavia, Twaits—W. Nicol & Co.
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1228 Quorn, Peterson—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1110 Scheleswing Bride, Granger—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Wallace & Co.
1428 St. Elmo, Morrell—Lawrence & Co.
1340 Tabor, P. M. Taylor—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—The Captain.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL.

2234 Indus, Andrews—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

844 Pamona, Michilgen—Walkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

8115 Caledonian, Hamilton—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1177 Diadem, Carpenter—J. Mackintosh & Co.
1122 Enmore, Holmon Mebullock—Brown & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Stearn Hobart & Co.
2502 Hindoo, Colsen—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Stag, Iliff—W. & A. Graham Co.
1180 Tiara, Bethel—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1253 Golcanda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
1203 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Luciollo—A. C. Gumpert.

NOT FIXED.

1065 Acton, Young—The Captain.
1235 Agra, J. E. Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.
1765 Asia, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
606 Busheer, J. Smith—W. Nicol & Co,
663 Calcutta, J. Melville.
484 Columbian, Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1018 Good Hope, R. A. Bainton—W. Nicol & Co.
1719 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
916 Kate, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1551 Kong Surre, Kubel—Stern Hobart & Co.
1090 Marcia, Densdale—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1027 Parana, W. Waring—Remington & Co.
874 Prince Salty, S. Macolo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
926 Royal Welsh, Coats—W. Nicol & Co.
683 Thorer Helsing, J. S. Gotha—Lawrence & Co.
692 Vindomora, Dryden—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—S. M. H. Ellias.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 Marie Alfred, Leclere—Hajee Adam Sodick.
310 St. Saliac, Dautre—H. A. Sodick.
1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul'Curim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.
209 Japan, Walsel—H. M. Sedick.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
110 Mabi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
51 Pehlwan, B. Coury.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
688 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
311 Union, Ferron—Hajee Adam Sedick.
88 Vestal, Nacoda—Ooka Nanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuarts Hahneman, 2(0 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 4 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 15 cwts myrabollanes, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Clydesdale, 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mithell & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 cwts gall, M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Melmerby, 900 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.
Alexandria, 192 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.
Mary Stenhouse, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Propontis s, 20 bales cotton, Nursee Khutow.
Caledonian s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 40 cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee; 300 cwts rapeseed, Mottabhoy Burjorjee; 450 cwts linseed, Tecruthdass Lillaram; 660 cwts linseed, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co; 1,20 cwts linseed, Nursee Khutow; 8 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 29 bales cotton, Khimjee Lukmedass & Co; 30 bales wool, A Veejee.
Enmore s 18 cwts linseed, M Dama; 17 cwts coir yarn, D Bhicajee Khan & Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 30 cwts linseed, Forbes & Co.
Stag s, 595 cwts hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee; 500 cwts. myrabolanes, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 75 bales cotton, K. Hurmookray; 38 cwts ambahaldee, and 6 cwts cotton seed, A. Bhicajee Khan & Co; 520 cwts linseed, Rowjee Pragjee; 750 cwts linseed, H Shaickadum, 146 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales wool, C Kurris 15; bales wool, M. Coorjee

Hindoo s 2,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Diadem, s, 250, bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co;
Berengaria, 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co,
Ellen Bates, 700 cwts bones & 500 bales cotton, Edward Bates & Co;

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 1,800 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.
Pomand s 13 cwts ivory, J Damoder, 29 bales cotton hides, N. Allahukkia; 4 bales hides, 2½ cwts gurmars, J Latiff; 10 bales hides, 26½ cwts mothee o'pearl shells, S. Mowladina; 17 bales hides, K Peerbhoy, 14 bales hides, S.S Suttabhoy; 6 bales hides, S. Durvesh; 3 bales hide, H M Ruja, 42 cwts, Sandalwood, Vinay & Co, 90 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co; 33½ cwts, galls, and 111 cwts, black paper, M Govindjee; 26 cases gum, G H Currimbhoy; 855 cwts linseed, M Jaitha, & Co; 175 cases olibanum. M Jevraz; 12 cwts ivory, C Hussonbhoy; 8½ cwts crotton seed & 1½ cwts dry ginger, M Nuthoo; 6 bales skins, A Mooman.
Indus, s, 11,250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Louisa, 3,750 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cyrene, 900 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 600 bales cotton, H Classon & Co; 500 cwts linseed, G Thakersee.

FOR HAVRE.

Chandas, 2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Glendowet, 1,500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
M & E Cox, 3,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s, 5,000 cwts wheat, and 424½ cwts teelseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calypso, s,7 bales hides, G Sigg & Co; 85 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 20 bales cotton Peel Cassels & Co; 238 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 27 cwts coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso s, 250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera s, 15 cwts dedlium, P Soomar; 21 chests opium, E G Abram; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 34 cwts raisins, G Nagjee; 35 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 14 chests opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 10 chests opium, H E Ellias; 12 chests opium, R J M A Khaluck; 386½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 21½ chests opium, N Kessoonjee & Co; 4 cwts ivory, & 22 chests opium, C Ebram; 10 chests opium, G Goolabroy; 34 chests opium, C Sewsunker; 41 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 23 cwts bysabole, M Nuthoo; 24½ chests opium, J Dulsookroy; 8 chests opium, E Noordin & Co; 2½ chests opium, H Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peera s, 12 chests opium, R Jugnath; 10 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co; 8 chests opium, M Malloo; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 14 chests opium, N Kessowjee & Co; 6 chests opium, Ebram; 26 chests opium, H Hurdewdass; 49, chests opium, Tatta & Co; 2 chests opium G Sobhagmull.

HIGH COURT.—9TH MARCH.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

211-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E D Sassoon v Maneck bai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
229-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Joosub Hajee Jaffer v Hajee Goolmahomed—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam M K and others v Mapla Chowkara Killotee Coonji &c—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
592-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Anandrao Damodhur—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Trecker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v Rustomjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn, Cleveland and L.
118-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

793-73—In Person—Appajee Pandoorung v Narayen Crustna Land and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

269-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another v Dhurrumsey Damodhur and another—G J Mody.
22-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Gujanund Vittoba.
24-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Abdool Karim. Abdool Kurim
27-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ardaseer Rustomjee Setna.
28-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Pranlall Mathooradas.
39-75—Chalk and Turner—Robert Brown v A Silberger—In person.
40-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee & Co, v Premjee Ookerda and another.
51-75—J Gopall—Shaligram Kessowram v Ramlall Lacheram and another.
60-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bomanjee Bhicajee Cooper—Shamrao Pandurung.
83-75—Fletcher and Smith—William H Jones v Henry Gamble and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
88-75—In Person—Doongur Moolla v Hubib Hajee Abba Habib.
93-75—In Person—Sha Poona Assoo and others v Shamjee Ludha and others—G S Judge.

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Suruswatibai widow v Crustnarao Bhawoo and others V Hurychund—Jefferson and Payne Part heard.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Hutheebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Davey, Surg Major, Bombay Sappers & Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.
Neill, Captian, Bengal 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Boulter, Vet Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, from Kirkee.

MARCH 8.

Gordon, Surg. Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Bengal.
Hall, Lieut Col, Bombay, R A, on duty from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Harene, Captain, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Stafford, Col, Bengal 19th P Infantry, to England.
Lukie, Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave to Mhow.
Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, to rejoin to Seroor.
MacConaghy, Surg, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave to Surat.
MacConaghy, Surg, Bengal 29th P N I, on leave, to Peshawar.
Crew, Conductor, Bengal Com. Dept. on leave, to England.
Lamb, Vet Surg. Bombay Staff, on duty, to Bhawnuggur.
Harvey, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Courtney, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Dyce, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Bond, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th Feb. 1875.

The attention of officers commanding brigades and batteries of Arty Regt of British Cavy and Infy, is invited to G O 17 of 1874, directing submission of returns of school certificates in possession, the instructions contained in which have not been supposed by the subsequent issue of G O 259 of 1874.

Capt M P Moriarty, S C, is transferred from the 41st to the 7th N I.

The following memorandum of troops expected to arrive at Bombay from England in Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships Jumna and Crocodile, is published for information and guidance:—

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oudh Division order, dated the 16th Feby 1875, directing Surgn A S Reid, M D, 8th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 7th Bengal Cavy, at Fyzabad, in addition to his own duties.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 16th Feb 1875, directing Surgn W E Battersby, M D, to make over medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavy to Surgn A Deane, of the 35th N I, and proceed without delay to Rawal Pindi, reporting himself for duty to the Dy Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Dept of that circle.

Dated the 17th Feby 1875, directing Surgn Maj J G Leask M D, and Surgn R Murphy to proceed to Benares, for the purpose of holding a supplementary invaliding board at that station, to report upon two men of the half battalion 1-14 Foot, and to return to Allahabad on completion of the duty.

Gwalior District order, dated the 12th Feb 1875, directing Surgn G C Hall, 17th N I to proceed to Jhansi to relieve Surgn H J Linton of the medical charge of the 24th N I.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 17th Feby 1875, directing Surgns T J Gallwey, M D, and F S Young, M B, recently arrived from England on first tour of service in India, to remain on general duty at that station until further orders.

35th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 13th Feb 1875, making the following appointments, on the transfer of Lt Col G A Brown, offg Comdt, to the 16th N I:—

Maj G C Rowcroft, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Majr G V Fosbery, V C, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt F W Nicolay, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt R T Hawkes, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt Col E J Wild, Bl Infy, recently, returned from furlough, is posted to Rawal Pindi for general duty.

Capt J L Bell, 8th Brigade R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Peshawur, without delay, to assume command of G Battery of that brigade.

To travel at the public expense.

The following order are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 17th Feb 1875, directing Lt Col C Armstrong, S C, recently returned from furlough, to do general duty at Allahabad, until further orders.

Dated the 20th Feb 1875, directing Maj the Hon J H Fraser, S C, recently returned from furlough, to do duty at Allahabad, until further orders.

Rawal Pindi Division order, dated the 11th Feb 1875, appointing Capt J Fitz Gerald, 1st Batn 6th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Maj, vice Maj J O Travers, proceeding on sick leave, and pending the arrival of Capt G A White, 40th Foot.

Gauhati Station order, dated the 1st Dec 1874, directing Surgn E G Russell, M B, to take over medical charge of the head quarters 43rd (Assam) Regt of N L I from the date of arrival of the detachments as specified below:—

Detachment, consisting of 117 all ranks, on 19th Nov 1874

Head Qrs and detachment consisting of 135 all ranks, on 30th Nov 1874.

Jubulpore Station order, dated the 18th Feb 1875, directing Col W H Lowther, Bl Infy, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 19th idem, during the absence on inspection duty of Brgr Genl R Hume, C B.

39th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 25th January 1875, appointing Lt J C S Irving, Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Lt C P Egerton, appointed Instr of Musketry.

51st Foot.—Regimental order dated the 19th Feb 1875, appointing Lt E L Burnett to officiate as Qrmr from the 28th idem, in the room of Qrmr E T Murray, proceeding on leave to England.

60th Royal Rifles, (2nd Battalion.)—Regimental order, dated the 8th Feb 1875, appointing Lt F B N Dickenson, Asst Inst of Musketry, with effect from the 17th Jan 1875, vice Lt A A Phippe, deceased.

18th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 9th Feb 1875, making the following appointments, on Maj W Winson's departure on furlough, with effect from the 10th idem:—

Maj H DeBrett to officiate as Comdt in addition to his duties as Wing Officer.

Capt A C Toker to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

Dated the 13th Feb 1875, directing Lt C A R Sage to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn vice Lt W H Browne, on the sick list, and to retain charge of the Qrmr's office

41st Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 16th Feb 1875, making the following appointments in the room of Maj W C B Ryan, proceeding on furlough:—

Capt Y W Treger to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his duties as Qrmr.

Lt H M Rose to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his duties as Adjt, there being no other officer present.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Bt Col G G Brown, (F Brigade,) to Bombay for thirty days from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj E S Burnett, (No 1 Battery, 13th Bgd,) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qr Mr T Gibson, (5th Bgd) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, (1st Battalion,)—Maj C Gibbs to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt H S Williams, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting battalion, to appear before a medical board,

11th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt J W Green, to Bombay, from the 20th Feb to the 19th March, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lt Col W H Hawley, for one month to port of embarkation, from date of quitting battalion; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Lt J Hosack, to Bombay, from the 4th March to the 4th April, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Surgn Maj J H Ross, M D, to Dagshai, on private affairs, in advance of the regiment, from the 19th Feb to the 20th March.

Rifle Brigade, (4th Battalion)—Lt H F G Forbes to proceed to Delhi, on private affairs, from the 25th Feb to the 12th March 1875.

Staff Corps—Capt C E Salkeld, (Adjt 2nd Bl Cav,) to Naini Tal, from the 20th March to the 31st Oct. on medical certificate.

Capt A L E H Holmes, (Garso Instr Umballa,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry—Bt Maj A K J C Mackenzie (doing duty at Barelly) to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 17th Feby to the 17th Oct.

Bengal Infantry—Col G R Cookson, (doing duty at Bareilly), to Bombay for thirty days from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, MR. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations en route for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

MR. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S
PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S
12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY METROSCOPE, &c.,
are also available.

During Mr. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP in WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY the 9th instant. Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell,
1st March 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for the CAMP of the VICEROY during His Excellency's stay at Delhi, en route to Simla, should be addressed GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP, without the addition of any Post Town.

E. BARING, Captain,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Govt. House, Calcutta,
5th March 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LANG—March 1st, at Bombay, the wife of Rev. Jas. P. Lang, Church of Scotland, of a daughter.
LISSENBURG—March 5th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Henry Lissenburg, of a son.
GILES—March 3rd, at Ishapore, the wife of A. H. Giles, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

BOMBAY may fairly count it as one of her greatest misfortunes that nature has blessed her with a good harbour instead of a bad one. If this port had been difficult of access, and the anchorage had been exposed without shelter to the full fury of all the winds of Heaven, any amount of public money would probably have been spent here without stint, in order to create an artificial harbour for the convenience of trading craft and ships of war. But Bombay has so many natural advantages that the Government has been content to leave her to make her own way in the world, or to meddle in her affairs only for the purpose of making mischief; and thus, while Kurrachee has her harbour works already completed at immense cost to the State, while Madras is rejoicing in the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the construction of a harbour for that city on the plan proposed by Mr. Parkes, and while the Government of India has been with difficulty restrained from throwing a million or so into the sea for the purpose of improving the forlorn port of Carwar, the state of Bombay harbour is without exaggeration worse now than it was a hundred years ago. No doubt, this result may be in great measure attributed to the rivalry of local engineers, and to the chronic antagonism between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. Most residents of Bombay have probably no more distinct notion of docks than is derived from the recollection of a dreary series of squabbles between Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Ormiston, and between successive Viceroys of India and Governors of Bombay; and we cannot but regret in the public interest that Mr. Parkes, who seems to have the knack of getting his schemes sanctioned, was not employed long ago to give an independent opinion as to what ought to be done for the improvement of our harbour.

It is, however, now alleged that the Secretary of State has refused to let public money be spent on either the Mody Bay or the Elphinstone Docks; and perhaps Lord Salisbury's disinclination to sanction the carrying out of either of these costly projects may be ascribed to his knowledge of a discovery which has lately been brought to our notice, that there are old charts of Bombay Harbour in existence which clearly prove that the first duty of Government is not to construct docks at all, but simply to restore the natural scour without which the whole upper part of the Harbour will inevitably be silted up. Everyone familiar with the condition of the Harbour foreshore is aware that at present the frontage of the Frere Land estate is silted up and almost ruined, and that the silting action is still going on there; while, a little lower down, the P. and O. Company can with difficulty by constant dredging obtain just sufficient depth of water to dock their ships. Yet these old charts of Bombay, which were surveyed for before the Sion and Mahim Causeways were built, show that there was formerly deep water in this part of the Harbour, and that to the want of knowledge of our rulers in those days must be ascribed the ruin that has been wrought in one of the finest natural Harbours of the world. The re-opening of this scour, through the Sion Causeway, has long been advocated by some of our ablest engineers, notably by General De Lisle, and Government have gone so far as to appoint committees to report on its practicability; but, so long as we had nothing more trustworthy than the speculations of professional men, and these nearly equally balanced for and against, to act upon, we could not reasonably expect Government to take action in the matter. These old charts, however, establishing as they do beyond all power of refutation the fact that when this channel was open deep water was to be met with in the upper reaches of the Harbour, and that it is owing entirely to the closing of the scour that silting has gone on till a dry muddy foreshore is now to be seen at half tides off the old P. and O. Dock where a hundred years ago any of the Troop-ships might have safely floated in 30 feet of water at low spring tides, set all speculation at rest for ever, and point out clearly the mischief that has been done and the remedy to be applied.

That all the useful foreshore of the Harbour, from the Frere Land on the north to the Apollo Bunder on the south, has been more or less injured by the closing of the natural scour round the north of Bombay, there can now be no denying; and we think it can only be necessary to call the attention of Lord Salisbury to the part taken by Government in past years in effecting this injury to induce him to move actively in the matter with a view to restoring to Bombay what the public has a right to ask for, viz. the grand frontage which but for the action of Government it would now undoubtedly possess. Were the scour restored, it would probably be found most convenient to build Docks higher up the Harbour than on the Elphinstone estate. Government will no doubt be loth to part with the idea of the the Mody Bay or Elphinstone Docks, which it is fondly hoped will restore to solvency the hopelessly burdened finances of the Harbour Trustees; but we are by no means singular in our belief that neither of these Docks if built as now proposed will lessen the difficulties of the Trustees. The trite old proverb, "the first loss is the least loss," will be found very applicable in this case. Bombay will only be throwing good money after bad in trying to convert the unprofitable purchase of the Elphinstone Land into a good investment, and we think the sooner our Harbour Trustees make up their minds to face up their part of the foreshore with inexpensive Boat-basins suited to the Coasting Trade, which is already established there, and for which only it is suitable, the better it will be for Bombay. We should like to know if the charts we have referred to, and which we believe were in the hands of the Harbour Board for some months before Mr. Ormiston went to England, have really been laid before the Secretary of State, and whether the possibility of placing Docks elsewhere than on the Elphinstone or the Mody Bay site has been considered. We trust we are not too late in throwing out the suggestion for consideration now, and that Bombay may yet obtain from Lord Salisbury, before the chance is lost for ever in the increased burden of misplaced Docks, the greatest benefit that it is in the power of man to bestow upon it, in the restoration of its beautiful Harbour. The Foreshore once restored, and the scour re-established, the construction of Docks might be left to private enterprise; and we should prefer seeing them in the hands of a sound and influential Company rather than under the control of the Harbour Trustees, who are already hampered with heavy liabilities.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SCARLET liveries are the delight of some of the wealthy native citizens in Bombay as they are of some of those in Calcutta. Sometime ago an "instruction" was issued in Bombay from Government House which informed those who dressed their servants in scarlet liveries that Government servants were alone to wear such a distinguishing mark, and that loyal citizens should avoid using the same coloured livery, The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has addressed the principal native inhabitants of that city on this subject, and as scarlet liveries on private servants have not entirely disappeared from Bombay, its publication here may be useful. The letter is as follows:—

"Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy has observed that a number of native gentlemen in this city have adopted for their servants red and scarlet liveries more or less similar to the livery worn by the servants attached to Government House. This is, in His Excellency's opinion, objectionable, and I am to request that you will be good enough to select some other colours for your servants livery.—Yours faithfully. J. LAMBERT, Deputy Commissioner.

THE Customs transactions of the year 1873-74 in the Bengal Presidency compare unfavourably with the results of previous years. Omitting the salt duty, the receipts from which will appear in a separate report, there is a decrease in the year of Rs. 9,79,488, which is principally attributable to the decrease in the amount of rice and other exports in consequence of the famine. There is an increase in the Customs receipts of Orissa owing to the large exportations of rice from that province. The effects produced on the Customs receipts of Bengal by the famine are shown in the increase of free imports, the total value of which amounted to £6,440,185 an excess over last year of £3,087,694. Of this total £3,032,378 is due to bullion and specie, of which £251,794 was on Government account, and £2,003,672 represents the value of rice imported both on Government and private account. The revenue of the Custom House was thus appreciably affected by the famine. The total value of trade, foreign and interportal, shows a slight increase over that of 1873-74. The value of exports from Calcutta amounted to £29,895,839 and imports £20,241,193 or a total of £50,137,031. Of rice there were exported 107,672 tons less than in 1872-73, entirely owing to the scarcity in Bengal. Mauritius alone received 58,000 tons less than in the year before, and there were 20,000 tons less exported to the Gulfs, but there was no difference in the exports to Great Britain and Europe. These figures refer to Bengal ports only, but the Report under notice does not contain any information as to the quantity of rice exported from other ports in India, an omission which the Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Collector of Customs at Calcutta to supply.

There is a falling off in receipts from opium, the value of that article having fallen from Rs. 1,386 in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,270 in 1873-74. Jute shows a great falling off in the exports, owing to the poorness of the crop and the limited area, both fortunate circumstances considering that the markets in England had been overstocked in the previous year. The vicissitudes of trade in these days is exemplified in the case of safflower, an article of great importance in the Dacca district. A chemical substitute has been discovered called "saffronine" which has materially affected the trade. There is, however, some prospect of this trade again reviving, for the new aniline dye has been found not to give the same brilliancy as safflower, and can never, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, compete successfully with it for the purpose of mixing with other dyes. The export of linseed is apparently decreasing annually, the markets in North America do not take the large quantity formerly sent owing to the home growth there. The Franco-Prussian war gave a temporary spurt to the trade.

In tea and tobacco Bengal trade increases, the returns of the latter showing an increase of nine times upon the exports of the previous year. Tobacco cultivation in Bengal may be undertaken to almost any extent. The Report makes the singular confession that the large increase in the value of machines and machinery is unexplained. This doubtless arises from their being admitted free, but it would be very important information to have to know what became of the machinery, and also what it mainly consisted of.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a most difficult matter to please a Bombay audience, or rather, I should say, to attract one, for when assembled it is not by any means unappreciative. Reasons upon reasons have been offered, to account for this. Some say, "Oh! it is too far to go to the Town Hall after dinner"—which also has to be hurried through in order to reach the place of entertainment in time. Others, again, say that the afternoon is inconvenient, as it is impossible to reach the suburbs in time for the said dinner. Another section object to go to the Grant Road Theatre because of its dirty condition, and so on *ad infinitum*. Occasionally a furor is excited for some particular performance, when all these objections vanish. One thing, however, I have noted, and that is that, when the entertainment offered is particularly low priced—say at one rupee—there is no want of attendance as a rule. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read are worthy of extensive patronage in my humble opinion, and I make bold to think that I should be supported in my belief by all who attended their *séance* on Saturday evening last. They, both of them, act and sing with singular spirit, and have not been surpassed, if equalled, by any performers in the theatrical line, who have appeared in Bombay during the last two years. Mr. and Mrs. Case secured a large share of public favour, but I venture to say that they are not worthy to be spoken of in the same breath with those of whom I now speak. The "Ring and the Keeper" is a very interesting little drama, and the way in which it was rendered displayed to considerable advantage the powers of Mr. and Mrs. Read. The songs incidental to the piece were delightfully given, and—the acoustic difficulties of the Hall being duly considered—the effect, especially when both voices were blended, was artistic. In the "Hunchback" Mr. Read acted the simpleton's part to admiration and Mrs. Read was by no means behind him. Her versatility was well exemplified in "servant-galism," in which she supported three different characters. The entertainment was brought to a close by some Negro melodies sung by Mr. Read who accompanied himself on the guitar, and he vastly amused the very limited audience—some 60 or 70 persons in all, by his imitation of "de bones" with his mouth. This, however, is by no means a novelty, as I remember to have heard the same thing at a theatre on the Surrey side of the Thames some 30 years since. I do really hope that the public may be brought to patronise these clever artistes as they well deserve support, and I am convinced that few who hear them once will fail to go again. I enclose my card and beg to subscribe myself

AN INDEPENDENT ADMIRER.

BOMBAY.

OWING to the Garden party this evening at Government House, Parell, the Band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand.

A VAGRANT.—Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday morning, directed a European named F. H. Pettipher, to be sent to the Government Workhouse as a vagrant.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—It is stated that the Government Central Press, will be removed to the old Secretariate building from the 1st proximo.

DR. BUHLER.—A Surat native paper states that Dr. Buhler, of the Education Department, does not go to England on leave, but intends to proceed to the Punjab, on private affairs.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Hindoo named Jarvo Arjoon, at Mahim, when a verdict of death from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking, was returned.

DRUNKEN SEAMEN.—James Donohoe was yesterday brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, by Constable Gough and Donald Campbell and another seaman, by Inspector Killen, charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and were fined Re. 1 each.

ILLEGAL BURIAL.—A Hindoo named Narayen Ramjee, on Sunday last, burned the body of a prematurely born child in the compound of his bungalow, but on being requested to remove it to a registered burial ground by the Health Inspector, he did so.

FOUNDERING OF A PROW.—A report has been lodged with the water police, by the owner of prow No. 8989, that on Sunday last, when approaching the Dolphin light, his prow sank. She was laden at the time with wood, the cargo and boat together being worth about Rs. 450.

MANDAVIE BUNDER NEW STATION.—The new station at Mandavie Bunder on the G. I. P. Railway line, which was ordered to be built on a petition made by the native merchants residing in that quarter, is now nearly completed, and will be opened to the public next month.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BENGAL BANK.—The charters granted by Government to the presidency Bank expire next month. The Directors of the New Bank of Bombay have, therefore, caught time by the fore-lock in making strong representations to the Secretary of State, in order to compel the Bank of Bengal to shut up its branch at Bombay.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute by Mr Kawasjee Merwanjee Shroff on "His Visit to America" will be delivered on Wednesday the 10th instant at 8-30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Institute, instead of on Friday the 12th instant as intimated. The lecture is open to the public.

SURGEON-MAJOR RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE.—The Secretary of State has extended, for six months, the leave of absence granted to Surgeon-Major Rustomjee. We learn, however, from private sources that Dr. Rustomjee will not return to this country, but intends to retire on pension and pass the rest of his days in England.

THEFT OF A "GOD."—An Ahmedabad native contemporary states that a "god" was stolen the other day from a temple built by the Nuggur-sett of that city. It was an image of gold weighing twelve tolas. Awed possibly by the frowning looks of the god, on its being severed from the tabernacle, the thief, half penitent, has restored the head-piece to its sorrowful worshippers.

A RAPE.—Wussunjee Walljee a hindoo labourer, was yesterday, charged before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, with having committed a rape upon the person of Luckoo, a girl, on the 11th July 1874. The prisoner was brought up in charge of Inspector Killen but the complainant not being present the hearing of the case was remanded to Monday 22nd inst.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The report for the past week shows a total of 374 prisoners incarcerated, of these 319 were natives, of whom two only were military prisoners, the total number of Europeans undergoing sentence was 55 of whom 27 were Military offenders. 200 of the prisoners were sentenced by Magistrates, 142 by the High Court and 32 by Military and Naval Courts.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—John Leonard and Samuel Hall were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with the above offence. Captain Adolphe of the ship Louisa said that the prisoners were seamen employed on board his ship, and that on the previous night (Sunday) they had refused to obey his orders. The men having, at the suggestion of his Worship, consented to return to their work, the charge was withdrawn.

SELLING POISON.—Ismaljee Abdool Tyeb and another man, were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having sold 8 lbs. of white arsenic, without having a licence for so doing. Prisoner No. one pleaded guilty; the other prisoner denying the offence, and there being no evidence to prove his guilt, he was discharged, No. one being fined Rs. 20. From the evidence given in court it appears that the poison was bought by Syud Imoodin Moohideen who was proceeding to Baroda when arrested. Syud Imoodin was until lately employed in the service of a *hakeem* to the Gaekwar of Baroda but he is now employed as a servant in the Jacobpoora Musjid.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY ON TOUR.—After giving in Bombay three very successful performances last month the members of the company—to the number of about thirty persons—under their enterprising leader, Mr Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, left on Sunday last by the G. I. P. Railway for Delhi, where they intend to give a series of performances in the Hindustani language and costume. The time of the Viceroy's durbar in that city has been well chosen by the company with an eye to business. From Delhi they intend to travel to the principal cities in Upper India and to give a series of performances in each. It seems most likely that this will prove a successful dramatic tour, financially and otherwise.

LAST evening there was a Brigade Parade on the Esplanade of the Native Troops of the Garrison, at which His Excellency Sir C. Staveley, Commander-in Chief of the Bombay Army, was present. The Troops consisted of the detachment of the 4th Rifles, the 20th Regiment N. I., and the Marine Battalion, and were formed into three Battalions in single rank under the command of Brigadier-General Gell Commanding the District. The Troops were formed up at 5 o'clock, and shortly afterwards His Excellency arrived on the ground. The Brigade marched past in column of double companies, countermarched and again marched past in line of columns. Several manœuvres were afterwards performed, and the Troops were finally dismissed about half past six o'clock. This is the third time the troops have been inspected by Sir Charles Staveley since his arrival in Bombay.

OUR readers in the Mofussil will learn with much regret that a wellknown man of Bombay has departed this life. We allude to Mr. Merwanjee Shapoorjee, commonly called the "General." This old man had nearly attained the age of 70 years. For many many years he was one of the Parsees best known in Bombay, and many a noble act of charity has adorned his character. He was particularly well known to those officers of the Civil and Military Services. During the time of his fortune he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to others, and there are those now living who have not applied to him in vain. The old "General" was gifted with a most wonderful memory. It may be said of him that anything once told him was never forgotten. There are many who, on reading these lines, will regret to learn that the old "General" has gone to his final resting place. He died full of years, respected in life and honoured in death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TARDEO.—At about mid-day on Sunday last as a number of men who were employed in repairing a tank at the Manockjee Petits Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo, were leaving their work, they were in the act of scaling a parapet wall when it suddenly gave way with a crash, some 60 feet of it falling inwards and throwing some of the men into the tank, and others on to an adjoining gutter, one man was buried in the mud and slime at the bottom of the tank, under a heap of the debris; when taken out, his body was found to be in a horribly mangled condition. Another man died on the way to hospital, while a third, who is now in the Hospital is not expected to live. The other men were almost all more or less hurt, but not seriously. An inquest was held by Dr. Hewlott during the evening on the bodies of the two men who had been killed. The verdict returned was "that Mahomed Ebrahim's death was caused by his having been suffocated in the mud at the bottom of a tank, the result of the accidental fall of the parapet wall at the Manockjee Petits Mill." The other verdict was, that Dhondoo Kosett's death was caused by the accidental fall of a parapet wall.

GUNNER LANE, employed as a Millman in the Gunpowder works at Kirkee, has resigned his position on the Unattached List and has been ordered to rejoin the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery. The dangerous nature of his employment, as evidenced by the late explosion, and the low pay given by Government is the cause of his resignation.—*Deccan Heral*

THE Government in the Revenue Department have taken up some 7 acres of land bordering the river near Holkar's bridge on which to build a Native Bazar for the Sappers and Miners, near the site of their new lines, which are now hastening towards completion, but which we fear will not be finished before the setting in of the next monsoon.—*Ib.*

LIEUTENANT SULLIVAN, Royal Engineers, attached for duty to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been fined Rupees 25, or in default of payment awarded 15 days' imprisonment for striking a boy, the son of Quarter-Master Ashbee, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, with his whip on the highway between Poona and Kirkee. Perhaps Lieutenant Sullivan will use his whip next time on some one who will be able to give him a taste of it in return.—*Ib.*

IT is reported that Alla Mahomed with a force of about two thousand men has arrived near Omed Ally' Ghote which adjoins the British territory, with the view of capturing the men who were concerned in the robbery of certain caravans journeying from Khorassan to Kurrachee, and back. An organized band, it appears, held the road in the direction above mentioned and committed a series of depredations, the victims being traders bringing merchandise into Kurrachee. Atta Mahomed, we learn, has succeded in capturing some of of these lawless men, the rest having fled for refuge into British territory. The men apprehended will be forwarded to the Khan of Khelat, who we trust, will punish them severely for the offence committed by them.—*Sind News.*

THE Reverend Mr. Sheldon, of the Church Mission in Kurrachee, will leave Kurrachee for Bombay, *en route* to Europe, by the Steamer of to-morrow (March 5). Mr. Sheldon arrived in Kurrachee in 1854, and has, therefore, been attached to the Mission twenty-one years nearly the whole of which lengthened period has been devoted to the evangelization of the heathen, for Mr. Sheldon's sojourn in Kurrachee has been almost an uninterrupted one. Mr. Sheldon's departure will be regretted by all classes of the community; unassuming and unobtrusive, he has done his Master's work with Christian humility and meekness; his childlike simplicity, mingled with an earnestness of purpose which showed the depth of his solicitude in behalf of the spiritual welfare of those whom he ministered to, won upon the affections of all; and while his zeal and abilities earned for him the esteem of those with whom he was thrown into contact, his truly Christian principles gained for him their love and their regard. Few have left Kurrachee with such a reputation as that Mr Seldon will carry with him; and while we wish him God speed, we fervently hope that on the expiration of the period for which he has obtained leave, he will return to the scene of his labours with renewed health and strength to prosecute for years the high mission entrusted to him.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S. S. Venetia, Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Jones and infant, Mr Simpson and Mr Lewis.
For Brindisi—Captains Daniell and Macpherson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE following letter has been sent from the Revenue Department, Calcutta, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and is published for general information, relative to the passing by the "Indian Empire" of a ship on fire at sea in the month of December last:—

Revenue Department, Fort William, Master Attendant's Office, Calcutta, 12th February 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a report from the Commander of the ship Indian Empire just arrived in this port, of his having passed on the 11th of December last a ship on fire at sea, and would suggest that the same be published for general information and the different Governments this side of the Cape of Good Hope be informed as well as the Board of Trade, London—I have, &c.,

A. BAKER.

Report of the ship Indian Empire, December 11th, 1874.

A. M passed close to leeward of a ship on fire. 12-30 A. M. tacked ship and sailed close round her, and made her out to be an iron ship of about 1,000 tons Rg: to all appearance she had been on fire for several days as she had nearly burnt out: all the masts, yards and decks were gone with the exception of one yard caught under the beams, aft, the Forecastle, Bowsprit, and Jibboom seemed all right; at 1-30 A. M. tacked again and sailed round her and fired blue lights, but seeing no one near her kept on our course again at 2-15 A. M. Lat: 25 and 43, S Long 37 and 5 W.

J. H. BLACKMORE.

HIGH COURT—8TH MARCH.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

HEERALAL MOTILAL V. NARRONDAS MOTILAL AND OTHERS.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, applied for a decree in terms of a notice of motion that a decree might be passed for plaintiff in respect of certain moveable and immoveable property, situated in the native town, under an award made on the 15th July 1874.

The five defendants appeared in person, when one of them stated they had no objection to a decree being passed, but requested the court to determine the proportion in which they were severally liable.

His Lordship said the award was made in July 1874, but they had filed no objection for such a long period; and, therefore, His Lordship had nothing to do but pass a decree against them.

The court then passed a decree for the plaintiff in terms of the award, limited as in the notice of the 27th February last. No order as to costs.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE V. TRICUMJEE VELLJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. HART, instructed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. This was a summary suit brought to recover a sum of money due on a promissory note dated 24th December 1874. The defendant signed the note in the name of his firm. There was no defence.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th December 1874 until judgment, costs Rs. 270, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th March, compared with the statement issued on 27th February:—

LIABILITIES.		27th Feb. Rs.	6th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,47,500		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,275		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,40,750		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,30,825	99,68,150	99,68,400
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		76,25,930	95,74,049
Do do. do. at Branches.		26,49,634	24,23,144
Other Deposits		1,17,56,160	1,29,51,142
Post Bills		50,391	31,965
Cash Credits, undrawn		5,68,638	6,18,420
		3,41,68,903	3,71,17,120

ASSETS.	27th Feb.	6th March.
Government Securities	32,16,978	35,69,204
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,56,162	14,90,[illegible]
Loans on Security of do. do.	24,35,759	37,44,[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	27 935	6,[illegible]
Bills Discounted	1,53,16,364	1,48,59,[illegible]
Stamps	4,768	[illegible]
Dead stock Rs. 5,06,959 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,91,959	3,91,959
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4 5,648	2,00 816
Cash and Currency Notes	1,08 73,330	1,28,44,448
	[illegible]	3,71,17,120

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

DAMODHUR PUNT'S EXAMINATION.

BARODA, 8TH MARCH.

Damodhur Punt's examination commenced in the forenoon and was not concluded when the Commission rose. The Gaekwar was present during the forenoon. There was an immense crowd in court during the day. Damodhur Punt adhered in the main points to the statements made in his confession. He described his conversation with the Gaekwar regarding the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life, and told how the Gaekwar first wanted to get arsenic from the Fouzdar, and then engaged Damodhur Punt to get it from a Borah in camp named Nourodin, and showed how the Gaekwar behaved after the rumour got abroad about attempt. It appears the Gaekwar gave up Salim and Yeshwuntrao readily enough to the British authorities, but not before having cautioned them not to divulge anything. The afternoon was taken up in the exposure of the Gaekwar's secret accounts, from which it appeared that Salim and Yeshwuntrao were in the habit of receiving sums of money from the Gaekwar for improper services, the payment of which was cunningly described in the accounts as payments for goods, fruits, and fireworks supplied by Salim and Yeshwuntrao, although neither ever had anything to do with supplying these articles. Examination will continue to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUMOUR OF WAR.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH.

The *Observer* denies the statement made by the *Englishman* respecting the order for all troops in India to be held in readiness for active service.

The two Archbishops and 24 Bishops have issued an address to the clergy and laity urging the necessity of discipline in the Church, charity, and forbearance.

OBITUARY.—Sir Hope Grant, and Sir Arthur Helps.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 8th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1-9¾ to 1-10
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered " "	£15-10
Do. Mercantile "	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£24
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 " French Rente 1872	103
Bar Silver	57¼

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Colla and Caledonia.

THE *Athenæum* understands that an important document has lately been discovered, which throws fresh light on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON AND CO.'s Indian Tea Report states that the export of tea from Calcutta in February last amounted to 2,459,059 pounds.

RAJAH ROMANATH TAGORE, being ill, has retired from the Governor-General's Council. The *Indian Mirror* believes that Rajah Joteendromohun Tagore will succeed him in the Council.

SOME suspicion has arisen in Burmah that the King of Burmah himself put obstacles in the way of the Burmo Chinese expedition. They had to return after their first start and did not finally leave till the 5th of February.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACANDREW, having completed his duties on the Nepal Boundary Commission, has resumed charge of his office of Commissioner of Sitapore from Mr. J. G. Anderson, who reverts to his appointment of Deputy Commissioner.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has discovered, among the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum, the legend of the building of the Tower of Babel. This discovery is quite as important as that of the tablet relating to the Deluge, made known last year by the same gentleman.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No 2, Bankshall Street, on the 4th March 1875 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,150	1,255	1,245	1,249 6 8	26,86,050 0 0
Benares	1,600	1,175	1,160	1,164 6 9	18,63,075 0 0

Two lawyers at Lucknow, Mr. Sackville Davis a barrister, and Mr. Jackson, a pleader, have fallen out, and have been airing their opinions of one another rather freely in the columns of the *Lucknow Times* The Allahabad paper now hears that Mr. Jackson is going to bring an action for defamation against his opponent.

LORD GRANVILLE, in his speech on the opening night of the Session, referred with satisfaction to the intention of the Ministry to recommend that a mark of distinction—or, in other words, a step or two in the Peerage—should be conferred on Lord Northbrook, in acknowledgment of his services in overcoming the Bengal Famine.

THE Maharajah of Rewah has handed over the administration of his State to the Government of India, until his son attains his majority. The example of the Baroda State has, perhaps, induced the Maharajah to think that a voluntary concession in time is better than compulsory action afterwards. The Government of India might as well pull down the old building altogether rather than act as a prop to tumble down States.

THE Simla paper has heard from a correspondent that "the great Baron Grant is about to migrate, with his banking house and financial agency, to Paris. After all he has done for London in the improvement of Leicester square and other matters, the modern Babylon has proved ungrateful, and he therefore shakes off the dust of his feet against her, and departs to regions where his wonderful merits will be better appreciated. Do what he might, society would have nothing to say to him."

THE following is the paragraph from the *Englishman* which has caused a temporary sensation ; of its incorrectness we were enabled to assure the public yesterday by receipt of a telegram from Calcutta. The *Englishman* says :—It is whispered that orders have been received from England to hold the regiments in India in immediate readiness for active service. The particulars which have reached us would lead us to suppose that these orders point to the possibility of a war (not in India, or Europe) on a very much larger scale than we have been accustomed to of late. If our information is correct, this is good news for the Army in India.

THE Report has been issued of the Commissioners to inquire into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863 with minutes of evidence and other appendices. On the working of the Cotton Frauds Act the Commissioners say—"Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration, the majority of the Commission, with the dissent of Mr. Ravenscroft, a memorandum by whom is attached to this report, are of opinion that the time has arrived when the Act may be placed in abeyance. The time at which this should be done they would leave to the judgment of His Excellency in Council, but would suggest that it might not be advisable to suspend its operation in the middle of a season, for fear that unscrupulous dealers, suddenly released from all constraint, should for a time endeavour to take advantage of contracts already entered into to palm off adulterated cotton."

SINCE the date of our last issue, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Major-General C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., has left Simla, and is now on his way home after a long service in India. In 1837, we find he served in the Expedition to Mangalore and Canara ; he took part in the Sinde Campaign and in Cutch from 1840 to 1843. He served as Aide-de-Camp to General Outram in the Expedition to Persia, for which he was honoured with a majority, medal, clasp and Companionship of the Bath. In 1860, Major Hervey was appointed General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, in which appointment he continued till last year. Major-General Hervey has been a resident of Simla for many years, having made this his head-quarters, shortly after becoming General Superintendent. He leaves, a hale old man, capable of enjoying many years of ease and comfort at home, thanks to the healthful climate of Simla.

THE Budget Estimates of Provincial Services and Local Funds of the Punjab for the coming official year 1875-76 have been made up. The estimate of Revenues and Receipts under Provincial Services shows a total income of Rs. 64,43,000 against Rs. 64,61,000 for 1874-75, a decrease more than accounted for by the reduction in the amount of the Imperial Assignment. The estimated expenditure under the same head, exclusive of Public Works, is put down at Rs. 51,11,000 against Rs. 50 80 000 for the previous year, leaving an available balance of Rs. 13,32,000. The increases occur under Jails, Police and Printing. The Local Fund income is estimated at Rs. 29,98,790 against Rs. 30,21,740 in 1874-75. The expenditure is increased to Rs. 11,50,810 from Rs. 10,88,600, leaving a balance available of Rs. 18,47,980. Commencing with a balance of Rs. 11,31,418 and adding this sum to the income, the total income amounts to Rs. 41,30,208 ; which has been assigned for General Local Fund and District Funds.

A CURIOUS trading venture, as it is believed to be, is said to have been undertaken by some Punjabees who are traversing the Agra district, selling on credit cloth and other articles to the very poorest people they meet. They tell these people that they do not want to be paid for three or four months when they will return and ask for payment. It is not at all probable that the greater number of these poor people will be able to pay for even the few rupees worth of cloth or other articles that have thus been so strangely forced on them. What the motives can be that influence the Punjabees no one appears to be able to suggest. The Government is said to have taken measures to ascertain what these men mean. More than a year ago a mysterious distribution of cotton pods is said to have been made in the Bombay Presidency. The reason for this proceeding not having been found out, those who think that some secret object is in view connect this odd trading in the Punjab with the mystery of the cotton pods, and trace both occurrences back to the "chuppatties" of 1857. But where the connecting link is, does not seem to be known.

GENERAL BOOMS, formerly Dutch Minister of War, severely criticises in the Dutch journal *Gids* the plan of the war in Atchin. At the first expedition the political preparations for the war were, he says, quite inefficient and over-hurried. The subsequent inquiry has unjustly offended the Indian army. At the second expedition General van Swieten manifested an incomprehensible optimism. After every victorious combat he waited to see whether the enemy would not submit. He thus lost the time to turn to use the advantages gained according to the rules of the art of war. After suffering a defeat he returned immediately with part of the army to Java, and left Colonel Pel in the most difficult position. General Booms speaks highly of the bravery and endurance of the Dutch troops, but observes that sympathy with them is not enough ; more troops must be procured, but these are not to be found. A correspondent adds :—What General Booms calls Dutch troops are for the greater part the scum of society from all quarters of the globe, brought together by perhaps the most despicable recruiting agents who ever enlisted men to fight for a cause not their own.

AN official statement has been put forth by the Turkish Government of the reasons why the deputation from the Evangelical Alliance were refused an audience of the Sultan. The statement says :—"The demand for an audience of the Sultan on the part of the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance had to be declined, as such a request was without precedent, and because the grievances the deputation wished to lay before his Imperial Majesty have no serious foundation. In reality the four points of complaint put forward by the deputation were most thoroughly refuted by the Minister of the Sultan. The arrests of Christians, which the deputation represented as measures of intolerance, were rendered incumbent on the Turkish authorities, as the persons arrested were Ottoman subjects who by changing their religion sought to evade military service. Other grievances similar to the above are based upon an erroneous interpretation of perfectly legitimate measures of public order and police, of which the authorities are entirely justified in availing themselves in a country governed by liberal institutions. It is well known that religious liberty is practised in Turkey in the widest acceptation of the term."

IN the report of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, it is stated that out of 4,587 European and Eurasian heads of families with less than Rs. 300 a month to live on in Calcutta, 1,251, including 237 Europeans, possess no income at all. These figures apparently apply only to the time when the returns were made up, and do not include the period a year, which would in that case have given the average annual income of this number. The figures refer to "heads of families" only. The *Englishman* noticing the subject remarks that "it appears *primâ facie* a very serious matter indeed that this proportion of heads of families of the classes in question should have no means of honest livelihood for themselves or their children. One is glad to take refuge from the full force of the conclusions suggested in the vagueness of the statement. We are not told, as we should have been, what period has been considered in determining the incomes of the persons entered in the table. It may possibly be that only their actual position in this respect at the time the enquiry was instituted was taken into account ; and as, even in the best regulated communities, there is always a considerable proportion of people, probably from ten to twenty per cent. of adults, who are temporarily unemployed, and as such persons may, for the nonce, be truly said to have no incomes, this would detract greatly from the gravity of the fact tabulated."

WE (*Athenæum*) are glad to hear that we shall soon have an edition, in three volumes, of the prose works of Wordsworth. Wordsworth wrote excellent prose and was himself anxious to see his prose writings collected. "I think," he said "my nephew, Dr. Wordsworth, will, upon my death, collect and publish all I have written in prose ;" and, at another time, he expressed a wish that Mr. Quillinan should undertake the task. But the prose has remained uncollected ; and now, we are happy to say, Mr. A. B. Grosart, the editor of the "Fuller Worthies' Library," has been chosen by the family to superintend the work. The first volume contains Wordsworth's hitherto unpublished 'Apology for the French Revolution ;' his celebrated tract on the Convention of Cintra ; his 'Two addresses to the Freeholders of Westmoreland,' &c. In the second volume will be found his various essays on æsthetic matters, and his 'Guide through the District of the Lakes,' &c. The third will comprise the whole of the I. F. MSS. The fragments of these notes by Miss Fenwick that have been allowed to see the light are charming, and we shall look with interest for the complete issue. The poet's letters are added, reprinted from the Memoir. An unpublished poem addressed to the Queen, when Wordsworth sent a copy of his poems to the Royal Library at Windsor, will be prefixed to the volumes, which will be dedicated to Her Majesty.

THE *New Zealand Herald* in its last files has a very painful story, told in illustration of the great present dearth of respectable dress-making hands in that Colony. It seems that a well-to-do settler near Auckland was lately attacked by an illness which his medical attendant declared must terminate fatally, so severe were the symptoms. After lying in an apparently hopeless state for some days, he suddenly took a turn for the better, and, thanks to a strong constitution, made a rapid recovery. Not long after he had returned to business, he was much startled, on opening an account presented at his office, to find himself charged with a full set of widow's weeds of elaborately complete description. A domestic explanation naturally followed, and his wife reminded him that he had always made it a special desire that the fact of their having emigrated to a colony should never prevent her dressing as a lady. "And the dress-makers here, you know," she added "have matters so entirely in their own hands that they generally keep you waiting for months for anything new. So, when I was told you could not possibly recover, I ordered what I knew you could wish me to wear beforehand ; and now the things have only just come home." The bill was promptly settled. Whether the husband was consoled for the outlay by the thought that his provident wife had the things ready by her, is a question that is left open to conjecture.

THE second Exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society was opened, as already announced, on last Saturday week. The *Mail* says,—"Successful as were the efforts of the Committee generally, and of their energetic Honorary Secretary especially, at the Society's first Exhibition last year, there can be no doubt that on the present occasion a good result has been achieved, despite the conspicuous absence of Colonel Baigree's "rhapsody of colour," of Colonel Sankey's charming scenes of wood and water, and of the works of Mr. Bromley, whose dreamy effects of atmosphere still live in local artistic memory. To begin with necessary details, the Society has been fortunate in obtaining the new library and lecture rooms recently added to the Museum buildings. Better exhibition rooms could scarcely be wished for. With abundance of light which, however, at no time during the day, is oppressive, and perfect ventilation, the library has been set aside for the exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, while the lecture room, equally well lighted, and ventilated, has, considering its size and shape, been wisely devoted to miscellaneous exhibits. In arrangement and decoration good taste and skill are on all sides evident, whilst every corner of the building has been turned to advantage, and made the most of. Turning to the pictures next, there is some improvement in the number and artistic merit of the amateur exhibitors in oils ; and although the absence of Colonels Baigree and Sankey is much to be deplored, we nevertheless observe considerabe note-worthy talent, and a greater number of candidates in the water colour series. In black and white drawing, and in photographic art, the competition is larger and far beyond the degree of merit attained last year, while the miscellaneous works of art shown by the School of Art adds to the attractions of the Exhibition."

IT has long been known that when glass is heated to redness, and kept at that temperature for a considerable time, its physical properties are changed in a remarkable manner. Thus it becomes opaque or feebly translucent, much harder and tougher, and somewhat like porcelain in appearance. This change is termed "devitrification," and is caused by the conversion of the glass into a confusedly crystalline mass, of which sections are beautiful objects when seen with a microscope in polarized light. The subject was investigated by the renowned French philosopher, Réaumur, early in the last century ; and to objects of devitrified glass the name of Rèaumur's porcelain is usually applied. Such objects are exhibited in the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street. It has been reserved for another Frenchman, a gentleman farmer, to discover the singular fact that when glass is heated to redness and then cooled or annealed in oil its toughness is greatly increased, or, what is equivalent, its fragility is greatly diminished, while its transparency remains the same. Thus, suppose a rectangular pane of glass placed flatwise and supported on two of its opposite edges to break when a given weight is allowed to fall upon it—say, from the height of 2 ft.—it would, after having been toughened in the manner above stated, resist the same weight falling upon it from the height of 6 ft. or 8 ft. It is strange that, although glass has been manufactured during the last 2,000 years, yet such a simple and probably very important fact as this should only recently have been found out, and equally strange that the discoverer should be a gentleman farmer. The foregoing information on the new process of toughening glass is given on the authority of Mr. C. W. Siemens, F. R. S., who is well known in connexion with telegraphy and the furnace which bears his name. His brother, an eminent glass-maker at Dresden, has tried the process and pronounces it to be "certain and unquestionable."

THE military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette*, referring to the trials made last year in Austria with the new Krupp field-gun, gives some interesting details as to the present armaments of the Austrian artillery. The Austrian army (he says) has twice had the misfortune of testing the superiority of the arms of its enemies on the battle-field. In 1859 it was opposed by the French rifled guns, and in 1866 by the Prussian needle-guns. After 1859 it copied the French gun, then improved it by the use of gun-cotton ; and at length, after four years' experiments, adopted a new system of field-guns in 1863, which is but little superior to the French one, as it labours under the same defect as the French guns—*i.e.* insufficient windage. For fortresses and the siege-train, on the other hand, the Prussian system was adopted ; but the success of the Austrian artillery in the war of 1866 led to the introduction of the Austro-French system also into the siege and garrison artillery, the six pounder breech-loaders which were replaced by eight-pounder muzzle-loaders. Since then no change has taken place in the guns used by the Austrian artillery. The twelve and twenty-four pounder battery guns are the same cast-iron cannon which came over from Prussia in 1861, and which have long been obsolete in the Prussian army. The naval guns show as great a mixture of various systems as those of the artillery. The seven-inch Armstrong muzzle-loader may be found next to the eight-inch Krupp breech-loader and the cast-iron twenty-four pounder, made after the same plan as the battery guns of 1861. In 1873 a cast-iron rifled breech-loading mortar and a short 24-pounder rifled breech-loading gun were introduced into the garrison artillery, and the writer in the *Gazette* regards this as a proof that the preference was being given to breech loaders. Finally, the war of 1870-71 proved the necessity of a better field gun for the Austrian army ; but that there was still a strongparty in favour of muzzle-loaders was shown by the trials made since 1872 with bronze 14-pounder muzzle-loaders though others were simultaneously made with bronze breech-loaders. The great superiority shown by the Krupp field-gun in the trials at Steinfeld and in the camp at Bruck seems now to have settled the question.

A CINCINNATI paper gives the following specimen of what is to be the Bible of the Future. It is hoped that the whole work will be finished and ready for publication by about the same time when the two Revising Companies in England will have completed their task :—

GENESIS : CHAPTER II.

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon cosmos and evolved protoplasm.
2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy ; and a spirit of evolution moved upon the fluid mass.
3. And the Unknowable said, Let atoms attract ; and their contact begat light, heat, and electricity.
4. And the Unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind ; and their combinations begat rock, air, and water.
5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the Unconditioned, and working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption, produced the organic cell.
6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ and germ developed protogene, and protogene begat eozoon, and eozoon begat monad and monad begat animalcule.
7. And animalcule begat ephemera ; then began creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth.
8. And earthy atom in vegetable protoplasm begat the molecule, and thence came all grass and every herb in the earth.
9. And animalcule in the water evolved fins, tails, claws, and scales ; and in the air wings and beaks ; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.
10. And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca ; and mollusca begat articulata, and articulata begat vertebrata.
11. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evoluted the bipedal mammalia.
12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the hipparion before he was an oredon.
13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian, and begat the pentadactyle ; and the pentadactyle, by inheritance and selection, produced the hylobate, from which are the simiadae in all their tribes.
14. And out of the simiadae the lemur prevailed above his fellows and produced the platyrhine monkey.
15. And the platyrhine begat the catarrhine and the catarrhine monkey begat the antropoid ape and the ape begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evoluted the what-is-it.
16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.
17. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types.
18. The homunculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon, the terragem—these are the generations of primeval man.
19. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence and struggled mightily to harmonise with the environment.
20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous, for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.
21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey.
22. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men ; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.
23. And as types were differentiated the weaker types continually disappeared.
24. And the earth was filled with violence ; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish and secured the survival of the fittest.

THE *Weserzeitung* publishes a long article to show that the notions current in England as to the development of the German navy for war purposes are greatly exaggerated. "The principal elements of a fleet," it says, "are line-of-battle ships. Now, if Germany were at this moment compelled to go to war, she would not be able to send out to sea more line-of-battle ships than she could have sent five years ago. The only ships of this kind which are now ready for service are the Konig Wilhelm, the Kronprinz and the Friedrich Carl—even supposing that they are all in a fit condition to go to sea, which, as regards the Friedrich Carl, is not certain. If, therefore, we now entered into a war with one of the great naval Powers, our ships would most probably be obliged to lie behind the mud dykes of the Jahde and give the enemy the run of the sea, as was the case in 1870. It might be possible to harass the enemy's squadrons before our coasts, to make a blockade difficult ; perhaps even by a happy stroke to seize or destroy one of his ships ; but our navy is as incapable of really preventing a blockade now, as it was during the last war. In the summer the Kaiser, the Deutschland, and the turret-ships, Preussen, Konig Friedrich der Grosse, and Grosser Kurfurst will be added to our navy. The latter, however, is still far from complete. If all these ships are ready, armed, and fit for sea—which is taking a very favourable view—by next year, our fleet in the North Sea at least will have eight iron-clad frigates, with ninety-one guns in all. This is the prescribed establishment ; it will, no doubt, make a respectable squadron, but one only just sufficient for defending our coasts, and to make an effectiva and permanent blockade of the North Sea harbours difficult, if not impossible. In the Baltic there will only be the turret-ship Arminius, with at most the iron clad corvette Hansa, both carrying twelve guns in all—a force totally insufficient even to defend our coasts as they should be defended—that is to say, by striking effective blows on the attacking or blockading squadron. If we compare the naval force of Germany with that of England, France, or Russia, it will be abundantly evident how far Germany is from being really a naval Power. Years will pass by before she can place herself in a condition to carry out an effectual maritime defence of her coasts on both seas ; as for an offensive action against the fleets of the greater Powers, that must for a long time be quite out of the question. This 'maritime ideal' has, if the *Times* will permit us to say so, for the present no existence among us. There may be some dreamers in the interior of the empire who are attracted by such fancies ; but on the coast, and among those in whose hands the development of our navy is placed, people know too well the sober reality, and the great difficulties which have to be overcome to give themselves up to ideas of this kind. The memorandum on the development of the German navy issued in 1873 shows that there is no intention to create a fleet capable of attacking the fleets of the great naval Powers on the open sea, but that the plan of the Government is simply to protect the maritime trade of Germany and to defend our coasts. But even that plan is now looked upon merely as a statement of general principles, and the development of our navy during the past two years has certainly not been of a kind to give the other naval Powers any cause for anxiety. What is now considered most important is, not the construction of more ships, but the training of the personnel. The best seamen, however, if without ships, are harmless to an enemy at sea. . . . We do not here pass any opinion on the principles now pursued by the Admiralty ; our only object is to prevent false notions from gaining ground which in the event of a war would damage the reputation of our navy, as was the case in 1870, when such a flourish was made about the Konig Wilhelm."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR SANCTIONED.

(*Madras Mail.*)

WE have peculiar satisfaction in announcing that a telegram was received yesterday morning by the Madras Government from the Secretary of State, conveying his Lordship's sanction to Mr. Parkes's project for the construction of a harbour at Madras. The subject has been before our readers for several years. A safe harbour in all weathers has long been felt to be not only a local but an Imperial desideratum. Trincomallee, though greatly favoured by Nature, has failed to satisfy the requirements of the British Navy ; Galle, owing to the irrepressible industry of the coral zoophyte, has been doomed ; and Cochin, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, is geographically out of the question. Successive Governments asked if nothing could be done at a moderate expense to modify the cruel conditions of Madras, and to supply the harbour of refuge that military and naval men consider would prove of inestimable value in the defence of the Empire against invasion. But Governors and Members of Council who are appointed for a quinquennium are not usually inclined to go out of the beaten track of their respective predecessors, nor are they usually remarkable for the solicitude that they exhibit for what happens after they have resigned office. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The difficulties that predecessors deemed insurmountable are not found to diminish with age ; and it is argued that what has been postponed for a long time, may be postponed a little longer without any great detriment. It is, therefore, much to the credit of Lord Hobart, that he took the harbour question in hand, earnestly though unobtrusively, shortly after his arrival as Governor, and that he has by dint of laborious perseverance prevailed upon the Secretary of State to give his sanction to the great work that Mr. Parkes has projected.

A short narrative of how the harbour project originated is called for ; and fortunately we possess in the published reports of the Madras Chamber of Commerce full information on the subject. The Chamber may fairly take credit to itself for the zealous manner in which it has urged upon the Government the crying necessity for the protection of the anchorage. In 1868, during the presidency of the Hon'ble W. Rierson Arbuthnot, and chiefly, it is believed, on the motion of Mr. Macfadyen, the Chamber, with reference to the injury caused to the Pier by the wreck of the St. Bernard, begged the Government to take into immediate consideration, in justice to the commerce which the growing net-work of roads and railways was laying open to Madras, the construction of a breakwater, as being a public work of the first utility, that was urgently needed in the absence of anything at all deserving the name of a harbour of refuge on any part of the Coromandel Coast. Lord Napier's Government met the Chamber in a cordial spirit, admitted the importance of securing the safety of the anchorage, and appointed a Committee for the consideration of any projects that might be submitted to it, as well as for the preparation of new plans and estimates. In January 1869 this Committee (on which Mr. Macfadyen represented the Chamber) submitted its report, one member only dissenting. It expressed its disapproval of a close harbour, and recommended the construction of a breakwater at about 1,020 yards from the shore in seven fathoms of water, to cost about £1 062,000. The Government, in an order thereon, said it was fully alive to the great disadvantages under which this Presidency labours, in having as its chief city and principal centre of trade no harbour accommodation of any description ; and concurring generally in the views of the Committee, the Governor in Council submitted the whole subject for the favourable consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and suggested that the Secretary of State should be moved to send out a thoroughly qualified Marine and Harbour Engineer to examine and report on the feasibility of carrying out such measures as might be necessary for the improvement of the port. Before this communication had reached the Supreme Government, the Chamber of Commerce were afforded the opportunity of waiting upon the Earl of Mayo, the then Viceroy designate, during his short visit to Madras ; and it not only had the honor of presenting an address in which his favorable consideration was solicited for any well digested plan for mitigating the disadvantages of Madras as a port, but it also had the advantage of expressing its views verbally on the whole question. His Excellency, in reply to the observations of the members of the deputations, suggested the desirability of having the various projects submitted for the opinion of an eminent Marine Engineer, as he thought that no class of engineering work contains so large an element of uncertainty in their construction as those of the kind proposed and needed for the improvement of the port of Madras, "since it was hardly possible to foretell with certainty the whole results of interference with the natural action of the sea." Entertaining these views, and correctly appreciating the disadvantages of Madras, His Excellency subsequently moved the Secretary of State to appoint a skilled Engineer to report on the various schemes for the development and improvement of the harbours of India.

The Secretary of State declined at first to comply with the request of the Government of India ; but that Government reiterated its request, and urged among other things, that the wants of Madras were too well known to require to be dwelt upon as they had quite recently formed the subject of a special local inquiry, and without assistance the Government felt itself unable to deal properly with the matter. The Duke of Argyll was stimulated by this second application to appoint Mr. Geo. Robertson of Leith to visit and report on the harbours in India in general, and of Madras in particular. This gentleman made what appeared to be so cursory and inadequate a survey of the port, that the Chamber addressed a remonstrance on the subject to the local Government, especially with respect to his proceeding to England to draw up his report "depriving himself thereby of the opportunity of guarding against hasty generalizations and shrewd conclusions from false premises." Mr. Robertson's report was published early in 1872. In it he expressed his preference for a breakwater in view of a close harbour, and he calculated the expense of such a breakwater as he thought necessary at slightly under £1,300,000. The local Government requested the Supreme Government to sanction the early commencement of the preliminary works ; but the Chamber saw cause to apprehend that a breakwater would not meet the requirements of the case which had been in a remarkable manner changed since 1868 by the opening of the Suez Canal, and the substitution of steam for sailing ships. The whole subject lay dormant, so far as the public were aware for some months, when the Secretary of State at the earnest suggestion, we presume of the local Government deputed Mr. Parkes to visit Madras, and to report on the means of providing harbour accommodation for this port. Mr. Parkes, who had previously been employed in the construction of the Kurrachee harbour, arrived in Madras early in October 1873, and drew up a proposal for making a harbour by running out two piers 1 200 yards, from the shore, at about 500 yards to the north and south respectively of the present screw pile pier, into seven fathoms of water, and connecting them by another pier, or breakwater, in the middle of which would be the entrance 450 yards in width. A space of about 170 acres would thus be enclosed, and the pier converted into a quay, alongside which vessels could load or unload their cargoes. He calculated the cost of such a harbour at £560,000. Mr. Parkes returned to England in order to place himself in communication with the Secretary of State and contractors, and since then the subject has been exhaustively discussed at the India Office. The fortuitous return to England last year of Mr A. F. Brown,—to whom with Mr. Macfadyen, the public are indebted for rendering important assistance in prompting official action,—has doubtless hastened the defeat of the prejudice which was raised against the whole scheme by Mr. Cassells, formerly of Bombay, and by the Ship-owners Association. Mr. Brown did not under-rate the strength of the opposition, but he was encouraged by learning how strenuously Lord Hobart was working for the harbour. The Marquis of Salisbury gave the representations of all opponents every consideration, and we may be quite sure that he has not seen fit to give his sanction to so costly a work as the one proposed by Mr. Parkes without having satisfied himself that there is good reason to anticipate its success in every particular.

We need to be careful about indulging in romantic visions of the brilliant future that such a work may be thought by some as likely to secure for Madras. We know that the expectations reised about fifteen years ago in connection with the harbour works in Kurrachee have not been realized ; and we do not disguise from ourselves that, as Lord Mayo wisely observed, "it is hardly possible to foretell with certainty the whole results of interference with the natural action of the sea." At the same time we are free to entertain sanguine hopes of the construction of a harbour proving the turning point in the commercial history of this great city ; and we feel that the public are under great obligations to Lord Hobart for the aid that he has rendered in bringing about the acceptance of the scheme. When the time comes for His Excellency to resign this Government he will, we hope, carry away with him the satisfaction of having successfully employed his influence in promoting the lasting prosperity of the capital of this Presidency.

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS.—Yesterday, at the Egmore Police Court, Mr. P. B. Gordon appeared before Colonel Weldon and applied for a summons against Mr. G. Tom, Principal of the Doveton Protestant College, charging him with voluntarily causing hurt to Vivian Gordon, son of the applicant. Mr. Gordon stated that his son was a student at the Institution, and on the 1st or 2nd instant, while was running across Mr. Thom's room with other boys, he was struck on the ear with a cane by Mr. Thom. The blow was a severe one and the boy suffered a good deal from its effects as would be borne out by Dr. Stanbrough who attended to him. His Worship observed that there was no necessity for a summons in the case, and that, considering Mr. Thom's position, a notice served on him directing him to attend the Court would be sufficient. Mr. Gordon said that he was doubtful whether if it was either he or any other of Her Majesty's subjects that had been complained against, the same indulgence would have been shown. His Worship was of opinion that a notice would be sufficient and directed the Clerk of the Court to prepare the necessary notice to be sent to Mr. Thom directing him to attend the Court on Wednesday next.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE POPE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

ROME, Feb. 7.

PIUS IX. is one of the readiest, one of the most fluent speakers of the day. Give him a text, and, with greater promptitude than the *improvisatori* can string verses together, he can pour forth on the moment a flood of eloquence. He is a born preacher, and had his mission been to follow in the steps of Paul rather than those of Peter he would rank among the first pulpit orators of the day. But, although his natural gifts are of such an order that he requires no preparation before taking up his parable, it does not follow that all he says is spoken on the spur of the moment. He knows beforehand whom he is going to address. Involuntarily, to some extent, he must think of what he shall say to them, and no doubt often seizes the occasion to address the world while speaking to a limited audience, pronouncing words well considered and intended to prepare the way for future events.

Were, then, the words he uttered on Thursday morning, in addressing the parish priests of Rome —before breaking the spell which has for 54 months prevented his entering St. Peter's—intended to foreshadow the breaking of his self-imposed prison bonds and his showing himself once more to the people ? In proclaiming the year of Jubilee, and offering pardon and forgiveness to all who ask, through fulfilling a few customary religious observances, does he purpose once more to stretch forth his aged hands and bless the City and the Globe, knowing, as he does, that blessing can only fall upon the deserving, and can merely return from the undeserving to his own bosom ? The following words, with which he commenced his speech, would seem to imply as much :—

"When St. Peter, moved by the Divine impulse, assumed the duty of coming here to Rome to bring the light of Truth, I believed that he prayed to God for strength and courage proportioned to so difficult an undertaking and he obtained them. St. Peter, in fact, entered into Rome, and was frightened neither by the menaces of the idolatrous priests, nor by the hatchets of the Pagan Emperors, nor by the fanaticism of the corrupted people, and since that in the name of Jesus Christ, he cured the cripple at the gate of the Temple in Jerusalem, and made him rise upon his feet, even so he believed, on good foundation, that in the name of Jesus Christ he would be able to raise up in Rome many and many who lay in the gloom and darkness of Paganism ; and so it was. Far, then, from being constrained by fear, he taught the Romans, and not content with this, he wrote to the people in the distant East, and gave counsel to all classes of persons."

To whom were these words addressed, and with what intention were they spoken ? They were scarcely applicable to the parish priests before him. The priests go about their parochial duties in perfect peace and quietness, uninterrupted and unintefered with, as of old ; the monks, of all orders, walk about the streets unmolested ; and, if not in the same numbers, certainly with the same freedom as in days gone by ; the Sisters devoted to works of charity and education flit about on their errands of mercy, or lead their strings of scholars from their establishments to the Pincio and back, without encountering insult or hindrance. It was only the other day we saw a number of monks and priests joined with the officials of an usurping Government to render the last services of religion and the last honours of the State to an Italian Senator ; the spiritual soldiers of the successor of St. Peter walking in procession with the temporal troops of the successor of Cæsar. There was no ground for comparison, then, between the dangerous task St. Peter undertook and the necessity he was under for asking strength and courage from God, and the quiet, secure duties the parish priests of Rome have to fulfil ; there was no reason for holding up St. Peter's example to them, and the Pope is not accustomed to use unmeaning words. But if they did not apply to his audience they do to himself, and the problem remains—Did he intend it to be understood that, like him whose chair he occupies, he would pray to God for strength and courage, and, following St. Peter's example, come forth fearless of whatever danger may threaten him ? The perils he would encounter are as imaginary as those which were said to menace Rome through Garibaldi's coming. They were shadows which fled before his honest, truthful face, and like shadows also would vanish the army of evil spectres which the Pope's timorous surroundings have conjured up and constituted his visionary jailors. Last autumn the Pope showed himself at one of the Vatican windows. It was then acknowledged that he had of late witnessed the functions in the Basilica from one of the windows which from the vestibule look along the nave. On Thursday last he came down once more into the Basilica, and who knows how near the day may be when he will again re-assume in the sight of the people his high office of the *visible* head of the Church. But if danger there be either to the Pope's person or the persons of others, it can only become manifest through the conduct of the over-zealous supporters of his temporal claims. The second article of the guarantees states that "The Supreme Pontiff retains the dignity, the inviolability, and all the personal prerogatives of a Sovereign," upon this the over-zealous claim the right to hail him as Pope King and cry "*Viva il Papa Re.*" I think it would be difficult to prove they have not that right on the face of the article itself. They exercised it when he appeared at the window last autumn, and trouble followed. The police, whether in the right or not, interfered ; their interference was resisted, arrests were made, and on those arrested revolvers were found. All this, no doubt, might occur again to-morrow, but if the crippled recluse of Caprera was able to exercise an unseen influence which held in check those turbulent spirits who panted to cry "*Viva la Republica,*" surely Pius IX., through all his parish priests, and through the many committees of the Society for Catholic interests, could do as much, and, without prejudice to his Sovereign prerogative, stop the unruly tongues of those who, to further those private interests to which he has recently alluded, would cry "*Viva il Papa Re.*"

The Pope tells us that St. Peter came to Rome and raised up many who lay in the gloom and darkness of Paganism ; but Pius IX. keeps away from Rome. He could exercise the same influence from Avignon, Malta, or anywhere that he does from within the closed gates of the Vatican ; and, according to his own words, which follow, many have fallen into idolatory :—

"He (St. Peter) wrote from Rome, whatever the heretics may say, and called it Babylon : '*Salutat vos Ecclesia quæ est in Babylone ;*' on account of the great disorders and of the confusion which showed itself and was recognized in the streets, in the houses, in the temples of the false gods, and everywhere, I also write from Rome, and putting without difficulty the same date and the same designation, say '*Salutat vos Ecclesia Babylonis.*' We do not, certainly, see in Rome the temples consecrated to idols which St. Peter found, but idols are not wanting against which it is your duty to combat. There is no temple consecrated to Jove, but there is the Jove of unbelief, who with his lightnings would annihilate the Divinity himself, and, as he has despoiled the Church of Jesus Christ, so also would he cause it to disappear from the surface of the earth. There is no temple dedicated to Mercury, but who can tell how horribly the thieves, his adorers, have multiplied ? There is no temple in honour of Venus, but there are hundreds upon hundreds of houses of sin where numbers of souls precipitate themselves to eternal damnation. But this is not all. There are Protestant churches which, if it may be said they are less perilous, constitute also a cause of great sadness. In Rome, chosen by God as the capital of the great Catholic family ; in Rome, rendered precious by the blood of the Martyrs ; in Rome, justly decorated with the title of Mistress of the Truth, it cannot do other than cause grief to see, erected by the side of the majestic temples of the Christian religion which rise within the circuit of her walls—conventicles and halls where they pretend to worship God with heresy, which is a rebellion against God himself. That, however, which should most excite your zeal as pastors of souls, is the opening of certain schools where, generally speaking, impiety reigns mistress and employs every means of corrupting infancy and youth . . . Oppose these teachers of error and tear from their hands those lambs that are in danger of becoming wolves. I well know that such teachers of lies lie under the anathema of Jesus Christ, whose sentence it was that it would be better for them to be thrown into the depths of the sea with a millstone tied to their necks ; but I know also the words the same Divine Master spoke against the idle workmen. *Quid hic statis tota die otiosi* ? To work then, for the laws of God are being trampled under foot, *Tempus faciendi, Domine ; dissipaverunt legem tuam.*"

There is a Ritualistic school of theologians in the Romish Church as in the Church of England. It does not, I need scarcely say, aim at improving the magnificent ceremonial of the Church of Rome ; its efforts are directed to the development of dogma. Two of its works have just been condemned by the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition, and their names entered in that massive volume called the "Index." One is entitled "Of the most Pure and Virginal Blood of the Great Mother of God, Mary the Holiest ; a Dogmatic-Ascetic Pamphlet ; Naples, 1863 ;" and the other "Of the Holiest Blood of Mary—a Study with the view to obtain the Festivity for the same Perugia, 1874." It may interest some of yours readers to know that there is a point beyond which even Rome is unwilling to go in Mariolatry, perhaps a point from which, influenced by wiser views, it is found possible to retreat in time. His Holiness, speaking *ex cathedrâ*, declares these works not only reprehensible, "because they are hurtful to the purity of our religion, but because they afford weapons to her enimies." Such is the experience of the twelve years the first named has been permitted to circulate and bear poisonous fruit without being condemned. The *Voce* gives us a list of some of the latest novelties of this kind which have "sprouted from diseased brains." It says :—

"In addition to these two, which have to do with the blood of the Blessed Virgin, another was published a short time ago on the blood of St. Joseph. An English Catholic writes that the Virgin Mary is found in the Eucharist ; a Frenchman that she existed really and physical before the creation of the world ; a German that the heart of Jesus is the centre of the universe, and that the Holy Trinity is subject to Mary."

I remember an English mother lamenting some years ago the perversion of her two daughters—who did not speak Italian—here in Rome, and declaring with horror that they had been taught to believe that in taking the Sacrament they received with the body and blood of Our Saviour, also the body and blood of Mary.

The *Voce* asks :—

"What thing is this ? Is it true faith, true piety ? No, often it is ignorance, sometimes it is malice. If such things remained in the hands of the good faithful, it would be bad enough, but they pass into the hands of the enemies of the Church, who use them as accusations against us, as if the Church recognized such absurdities, or was responsible for that million of men, whether Catholics or not, who write of what they do not understand. It is only necessary to read Pusey and many other Anglicans to see how they work against us, citing these foolish writings as if they were Pontifical Bulls or Decrees of Councils."

But as the Church of Rome has a Holy Office which has nothing to do now in the way of burning, and that office has an "Index," it is at least excusable in Dr. Pusey and others to presume that when a work is not condemned within reasonable time it is at least permitted if not recognized. The work of purgation could easily be performed by the number of reviewers on the staff of any ordinary magazine, and Rome has a supernumerary censor in each of the many hundred Bishops.

"And what," says the *Voce* with ante-Ritualistic zeal, approaching even to the Evangelical,—

"Are there not in the Holy Scriptures, in the works of the Sainted Fathers, in ecclesiastical history and antiquities, in our admirable Liturgy, treasures of wisdom and of piety, of grand example and of deep devotion, without having to the turn to the 'vaniloquies' of foolish, visionary persons, influenced perhaps by speculations anything but devout."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius in Middlesex—(Before Lord Coleridge and a Special Jury.)

BRICE *v.* THE CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY.

THIS was an action to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the *Hour* newspaper. The article was a comment upon a report of a meeting of the Coal Consumers' Association, but it was only portions of this article that the plantiff complained of in the pleadings. He set out in his declaration that he, being in the service of the Coal Consumers' Association (Limited), the defendants published of him the following words :—"The report was a virtual admission of mismanagement and incompetency. It stated in effect, though not in words, that the directors had been mere puppets in the hands of a clever wire-puller who had promoted that company, and who alone seems to have derived any benefit from it. That his share has been not inconsiderable appears from the published balance-sheet. He is stated to have received a commission of 3,269l. 18s. 6d. on the purchase-money of collieries, amounting to 67,167l., with a further commission of 450l. in respect of two other collieries, neither of which is likely to yield any mineral ; and he has commenced legal proceedings against the directors for various claims amounting to 8,000l., since he was discharged from the position of general superintendent." The second count was founded upon these words : "The directors took credit to themselves for having terminated this ruinous connection, and for having closed three-fourths of the depots for the supply of coal, on the ground that many of those depots had been opened by the late general superintendent and promoter, not only without their sanction, but in oppositon to it ;" and the passage set out in the third count was this : "Perhaps this committee's inquiries may lead to some curious revelations as to the manner in which companies of this kind are got up and worked, ostensible in the public interest, but really for the benefit of a clever and not very scrupulous promoter."

The plaintiff alleged that the meaning of this was that he had deceived the directors of the said company, that he had been the promoter of the company by improper means, and had improperly obtained payment of a large sum of money from the company, and so on. The defendants, in addition to "Not guilty," pleaded to a plea admitting the publication of the words, but denying that they had the meaning which the plaintiff alleged.

Sir H. James, Mr. Murphy, Q. C., and Mr. Mathew appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. H. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Webster, and Mr. J. Somervell for the defendants.

Mr. Murphy, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff had been for many years in Bombay ; but some time previous to 1872 he returned to this country, and became engaged in business in the City, but lived with his family at Blackheath. During the "Coal Famine" the plaintiff started the Coal Consumers' Association, and he was appointed agent for the purchase of collieries. Some of the purchases which he had made turned out to be of great value to the association ; but it could not be denied that he had been in some instances deceived by colliery owners and agents, and that certain contracts which he had entered into were not entirely satisfactory to the association. The learned counsel detailed at length the circumstances connected with the formation and carrying on of the company, down to November, when a meeting of the company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. A report of this meeting, of which no complaint was made, appeared in the *Hour*, but upon that report there was the article upon which this action was based, and which he submitted to the jury made the most serious and, he believed, the most unfounded imputations upon the plaintiff. He added that the defendants were sued as the printers of the paper, but the action had only been brought against them because the plaintiff's advisers after inquiries could not find anybody whom it would be more satisfactory to sue.

Mr. Alexander Charles Brice, the plaintiff, was called, and said that he was for thirty-five years a merchant in Bombay, but came home five years ago. Whilst at Bombay he imported coals to a considerable extent. He had therefore some knowledge of the coal trade. During the coal famine he formed the idea of coal consumers becoming coal owners and supplying themselves, and he communicated with Colonel Holland and other gentlemen. The company was registered on the 3rd February, 1873. 44,684 shares were allotted, and in addition there were many other applications for shares which were not allotted, because the persons applying were scattered over the country, and the association could not undertake to deliver coals to them. Witness was at first a director, but afterwards agent for the company, and was to receive a commission. As superintendent of the company he was to receive 3d. per ton on all coals delivered by the company, and he was also to be paid a commission upon the purchase of various mines. He purchased seven-eighths of the Silkstone Main Mine for 73,000l., and he was offered 4,000l. for his bargain. He, however, offered it to the Company, and they agreed to take it and pay him a commission of 2,000l. Out of this there was 866l. payable to third persons ; and a claim had been made against him for 1,075l. by others persons. The witness detailed various matters which led down to a stormy meeting in May. Soon after he was dismissed. He had commenced an action against the association for wrongful dismissal, and for a breach of contract to indemnify him against the costs of an action. At the meeting in November last witness was not allowed to be heard. A committee was appointed to investigate, and upon it were persons who were personally opposed to him. At that time the members of the committee held only 95 shares among them. He had always done his very best for the company ; and there was no ground for saying that he sought to advance his personal interest at the expense of the company.

At the conclusion of the examination in chief the hearing of the case was adjourned.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning, Feb. 9 ; it was an action to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the *Hour* newspaper.

Mr. Alexander Charles Brice was called and cross-examined by Mr. Giffard. He said that he was joint promoter, with Col. Holland, Captain Selwyn, and other gentlemen, of the Coal Consumers' Association. He had known Colonel Holland in India. He asked Colonel Holland to become connected also with Reece's Patent Ice Company. He did not think that he mentioned any other company to the Colonel. Another director of the Coal Consumers' Association was Mr. Bishop Smith. Witness had not known him before. Mr. Batten induced him to become a director. Mr. Woodhouse, another director, was an East India merchant. Witness had known him in Bombay. Mr. Golde, another director, was a gentleman in the Customs who had taken an active part in co-operative associations. Mr. Batten introduced him. Several other directors he had known before ; others he had not known. The preliminary expenses for floating this company were about 2,200l. There was an arrangement with Messrs. Dawson that they should spend 400l. in advertising the company, and should receive 600l. if 50,000 shares were allotted. There was a similar arrangement, the figures being 200l and 300l., with Mr. Edwards. There were other such arrangements with printers and with the solicitors. The terms with the solicitors were that witness himself was to pay them the costs out of pocket only, and if the company floated, then they were to send in their bill. There was paid for "placing the shares" in some instances five and in others two-and-a-half per cent. He could not say what this amounted to, but certainly to nothing like 2,000l. He should think that the gross amount was about 600l There was 824l. which he disbursed for clerks, receiving applications for shares, making out allotment letters, stamping them, for the seal of the company, for rent, solicitors' account, advertising, and a variety of other things. He had received from the company 500l. in cash, other 500l. to pay for shares, 500l. on account of Silkstone commission, 640l. for debentures and 536l. as commission of 3d. per ton on the coal delivered. This was all that he had received on his own account from the company. The 500l. and 640l. debentures was all that he had received on account of the Silkstone commission. He had a money claim against the company for 8,000l. There was also 860l. paid to Messrs. Senior and Chapman on his account. The nature of his claim against the company was for 5 per cent. commission on shares subscribed ; 1000l. due to him on the subscription of 100,000l. of capital, as extra commission ; moneys disbursed for the company and not repaid to him. This amounted to some 300l. or 400l in one account, and 85l in another. His mode of payment by the company was a commission on coals bought and on coals sold. He would be entitled to his commission on coals sold no matter what the cost of the depot was. After his dimissal it was complained that he had opened depots which could not posibly pay. The depots were all opened under the authority of the Transport and Depot Committee. He would not say that, at the board meeting on the 5th November, 1873, it was not complained that depots had been opened without their authority. It has not said that he had opened such depots without the authority of the board. There were some of the depots which did not pay their expenses. According to the rule of the company there was to be no depots unless there were 1,000 shareholders in the place, except under special circumstances. There were special circumstances as to Chester. There was only one shareholder there ; ground was taken for a depot there with the authority of the board.

Lord Coleridge—Your interest and the company's might be antagonistic ; it might be your interest to sell coals anyhow, theirs to sell only at a profit.

Witness—with an unscrupulous person it might have been, but in his case it was not.

Mr. Giffard—Was it a fact that, of 44 depots which were opened when your engagement terminated, not 20 paid their expenses ?

Witness—He should think that it was not a fact. He purchased Killingworth coal ; the loss on that was something like 800l. The directors said he should bear that loss. He never did make good the loss ; there was no reason why he should. He had, without consulting the Board, entered into a contract for the purchase of a number of trucks. This was about March, 1873. The directors afterwards paid on that account 4,500l. according to the valuation of a Mr. Wilson. Witness had been previously sued for the price of the trucks. He chartered a steamer, the Hale, to carry coals to seaports where they had customers. He consulted several of the directors before he did this, and he had mentioned it at the board generally. He believed that he had the authority of the directors for entering into this charterparty. The question of the steamer delivering coals was discussed at twenty board meetings. The charter was cancelled on the payment of 100l. because the coals were not supplied for the vessel. He believed that it was a fiction to say that there was 900l. loss on the transaction. He did not know that there was any loss at all. The vessel was employed for four months, the charter having been for three months, renewable at the option of the company. He most distinctly stated that he had made no bargain for any colliery except the Silkstone and afterwards shifted such bargain on to the company. The witness was examined as to some passages in a letter of his own to Mr. Edgley, the agent for the vendor of the Pentre Mine, which he explained, and adhered to his original answer. The company purchased this mine, and the purchase resulted in the loss to the company of 400l. or 500l. expended on an attempt to unwater the mine.

Lord Coleridge—And the purchase money ?

Witness—They would have very good property underground whenever they did unwater it. The company had paid 16,000l. for the property. Mr Edgley was also the agent for Mr Hussey Jones, the owner of another mine, called Leeswood, at Mold, in Flintshire. The company contracted as to this mine, paying 5000l. down and 2,500l. at a future time. Witness's commission on this transaction would be 150l. 720l. had been allowed to him in repayment of expenses out of pocket in inspecting and paying engineers to inspect about 45 mines. The directors had originally shabbily thrown these expenses upon him. He could not say that Leeswood resulted in any loss to the company. Leeswood supplied coal as long as the company paid for it. The result was the outlay of money which had not yet been repaid to the extent of 5,500l. ; and the company had a claim for non-delivery of coals to the extent contracted for against the owner of the mine to the amount of 9,500l. Mr. Edgley was also agent for the Hulme Mine, which was taken by the company at the price of 16,000l. Edgley and Wilson, without his knowledge, got 2,000l. from the vendor, Mr. Wayne.

Lord Coleridge observed that the price had gone up 4,000l. in about a month.

Witness said that they had nothing to do with the price except when they were buyers.

Mr. Giffard—The witness wrote to Mr. Edgley that, by hook or by crook, the thing must be carried through, and that "it took time to work up the courage of the directors.

Witness said that he had nothing to do with that.

Lord Coleridge—The vendor had offered the mine for 12,000l. ; then the price got to be 16,000l. and soon afterwards there was a telegram that 20,000l. had been offered. Did not that strike you as strange ?

Witness—Not at all. At that time the price of collieries was very fluctuating ; there was an immense anxiety to get them. Mr. Edgley was agent to the vendors of five mines which were brought before the company. He was agent in every case then brought before them, except the Silkstone Main. Witness had paid him about 300l. for travelling and other work on account of the company. He was agent for the vendors, but his duties to them terminated when the contract was concluded, and afterwards he rendered assistance to the company.

Lord Coleridge—He was vendors' agent first, and purchasers' afterwards ?

Witness—Yes. It was a question with him how far his remuneration should be paid out of witness's own commission. These things were mentioned by him at the board. Altogether 22,000l. had been paid upon Hulme Colliery, but it had never earned enough to pay its "dead rent." This "dead rent" was the amount that was payable whether the colliery was worked or not. The "dead rent" in this case was 1,138l. a-year, and it would require a yield of 40,000 tons to pay it. As to the Silkstone Main Colliery, it was Mr. Chapman who made him an offer of 4,000l. increase upon his bargain. The offer was made on behalf of an undisclosed principal.

Mr. Giffard—Was that a matter which, mentioned to the Board, might induce them to buy ?

Witness he did not wish to induce them to buy.

Mr. Giffard read a long report of a meeting of the association with the view of showing what took place there.

Lord Coleridge—And upon that you will contend that this was a fair comment upon a matter of public interest, and the question will be whether the alleged libel was a fair comment, or whether it was written from spite.

Witness continued—He had been unfortunate in business. It was only once. He first met Mr. Edgley in the early part of 1872. The Ophir Silver Mine was the only other one with which he was connected. He knew now that Edgley had been convicted in reference to some transactions with a company in Leeds. He learned this in July or August, 1873. He believed that he had eighteen months' imprisonment. When he heard it he asked Mr. Edgley about it, and Edgley said, "I thought you knew it." He was convicted of something fraudulent with a bank.

Mr. Giffard—Getting money from a bank on the pretence that there was a forest on the banks of the Danube ?

Witness—There was forest on it.

Mr. Giffard—But the forest was not there.

Witness—He believed not. He did not know that this took place in 1868.

At the conclusion of the cross examination of the plaintiff the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

This case was resumed this morning Feb. 11 ; it was and action against the *Hour* newspaper to recover damages for an alleged libel published in that paper in reference to the connection of the plaintiff with the Coal Consumers' Association.

Sir H. James, Mr. Murphy, Q. C., and Mr. Mathew were for the plaintiff ; and Mr. H. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Webster, Mr. T. Atkinson, and Mr. J. Somervell were for the defendants.

Mr. Giffard, for the defendants, said he should call the only witness that he could, and he would do it before he addressed to jury.

Mr. Rowland M'Ilroy, late accountant to the Association, was accordingly called. He said he believed the blance-sheet of the Association of September, 1874, was correct. The Association borrowed 22,000l. at 12½ per cent. from the Credit Foncier. There was a credit item of 9,800 due from Mr. Hussey Jones, according to an award. There was an item of 450l. commission paid to Mr. Brice ; of that 150l. was paid on account of Leeswood. The various items comprised in the 450l. were entered by witness under Mr. Brice's direction.

Cross-examined—There was an item of 482l. expenses of Mr. Brice for viewing colliers. Mr. Brice had received altogether for commissions 3,629l., and there was a debit of 810l. against him on the 1st October, 1874, but that was by debiting him with the loss upon the Killingworth coal.

Mr. Giffard said that in the article complained of it was said that the arrangement with the Credit Foncier was for 22½ per cent. but in the next day's paper there was an erratum that it was a typographical error for 12½ per cent.

Mr. Murphy wished to put in a copy of the *Sun* newspaper, which he said was published by the defendants, and which he also said showed that they had not acted bona fide.

Lord Coleridge was of opinion that the dispute between the Association and their mannager was not a matter of public interest ; but he would leave that question to the jury. As to the article in the *Sun*, that paper was not necessarily owned by the same proprietors as belong to the *Hour*. He had read the article in the *Sun*, and must confess that he did not attach so much importance to it as Mr. Murphy did.

Mr. Giffard then addressed the jury for the defence, and submitted to them that when a company invited reporters to their meetings, the subject matter reported became proper material for discussion. It this were not so, then the liberty of free discussion became merely nominal and not real. Reporters were not in Parliament by right but on sufferance, just the same as they were at these companies' meetings, and yet comments on Parliamentary reports were privileged if fairly made. He should contend that there was privilege attaching to comments upon the published reports of meetings such as this. The meeting in question was a matter of public interest, on account of the large number of shareholders and others interested in the company ; and from the number of persons who now held shares the proceedings of public companies were of the highest importance. It could not be contended that the report of this particular meeting was unfair, and the balance-sheet had been proved by the accountant of the company. He contended that the alleged libel was a fair comment upon the report and the balance-sheet, for there was a virtual admission of mismanagement and incompetency. It was for the Jury to determine whether the alleged libel was an attack upon private character or a fair comment upon the public acts of the plaintiff.

Mr. Murphy replied upon the whole case, contending that meetings of shareholders were simply meetings of partners ; and a difference between them and their servants was not a matter with which a newspaper editor had any right to interefere. Having gone through the circumstances of the case, he submitted that the article complained of, instead of being a fair comment upon a matter of public interest, was a libel upon the plaintiff's character for which he was entitled to damages at the hands of a jury.

The jury, after consulting for a few minutes, asked whether they must find as to the matter being of public interest or not, or might they find simply a verdict for the plaintiff or the defendants ?

Lord Coleridge said they might find simply for one side or the other.

The jury at once returned a verdict for the defendants, and they assessed the damages at one farthing in the event of the Court holding that the article was not privileged.

MR. KINGLAKE AND THE CRIMEAN WAR.

(Times.)

We are requested by Lord Cathcart to publish the following despatch, hitherto suppressed. We are further informed that at the time in question this statement was confirmed by every member of Sir George Cathcart's Staff:—

"Camp above Sebastopool, Nov. 6, 1854.

"Sir,—In compliance with your request, I make the following report to you for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Yesterday, soon after daylight, musketry being heard to our right, Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K. C. B., ordered his division under arms, with the exception of 1,000 men just relieved from the trenches and the inlying pickets.

"He ordered the different regiments to follow him to the Windmill, near the camp of the 2nd Division, but the increasing fire before he reached the place appointed caused him to send back his aide-de-camp, Captain Greville, to order Brigadier-General Torrens and the men left in camp to advance immediately.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, with the 1st Battalion of Rifles, upon reaching the camp of the 2nd Division, formed line and advanced into action on the left of the Inkerman road.

"Brigadier-General Goldie's Brigade, with the exception of the right wing of the 20th Regiment, did the same. This gallant officer, as his Lordship knows, fell mortally wounded. His brigade consisted on this occasion of some companies of the 57th Regiment, left wing of the 20th, under Colonel Horn, and of the 21st Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, until he was wounded, when one wing, I understand, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord West (and taken to the extreme left), and the other by Major Ramsay Stuart.

"Sir George Cathcart in person went to the right of the road, and sent Captain Hugh Smith, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to bring the right wing of the 20th, under Colonel Crofton, to support the Guards, and he sent me back to Brigadier-General Torrens to order up his whole brigade to the right. I found General Torrens to the left of the road, and, as Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of the Royal Artillery, rode up and informed me that the enemy had taken two of our guns upon the left, I took upon myself to order General Torrens to send Lieutenant-Colonel Swyney, of the 63rd, to the left (in contradiction of Sir George's order, he having given me authority to do so on emergencies) in support of Colonel Wood, and I am happy to say the guns were quickly retaken.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Swyney was killed upon advancing further against the enemy, and the regiment remained under the command of Major the Hon. R. Dalzell.

"I took the earliest opportunity of informing Sir George Cathcart of what I had done, which met his approval, and I then continued with him in rear of the four companies of the 68th Regiment, who were lower down the hill than the right wing of the 20th Regiment.

"The 68th were led into action by Brigadier-General Torrens, who fell severely wounded when in the act of trying to restrain their ardour after driving the enemy before them.

"Sir George Cathcart expressed himself to Brigadier-General Torrens, lying wounded on the ground, as highly pleased at his conduct, and then with his Staff continued to advance until he saw the enemy in full occupation of the heights above him, which he had previously thought were in our possession.

"He immediately ordered me to get back the wings of the 20th and 68th, and tried to show front with the few skirmishers around him, and with them drove back the enemy twice, but I regret to say he was shot through the heart. His Assistant-Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Seymour, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, was shot through the body and afterwards bayoneted (he having been previously wounded when with me) when rendering him assistance. Major Maitland, his Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, of the Grenadier Guards, was severely wounded at the same time, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. A. Cathcart, had his horse shot under him.

"I did all I could to get back the men of the 20th and 68th, but it was a work of time, as the ascent was almost perpendicular, and the men were mixed with the Guards and others, who had pursued the enemy even into the Meadows.

"I am happy to say, as the hillside was covered with brushwood, and the men protected by a ledge of rock, they moved to the rear without suffering any loss, the only people exposed being those on horseback.

"As soon as I could collect the men of the 4th Division in this part of the field, I took them to the rear of the 2nd Division Camp, where I found Captain Hugh Smith had, with his usual zeal and activity, got up the reserve ammunition.

"I beg to mention that at this time I received very powerful assistance from Captain Street, Brigade Major to Brigadier-General Goldie, who had come to look for Sir George Cathcart.

"After Captain H. Smith had distributed the ammunition, I took the command of the men collected—namely, four companies of the 68th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smyth, two companies of the 20th, two companies of the 46th, under Captain Dallas, some men of the 1st Battalion of Rifles, and about 30 men of other regiments not belonging to the Division—and formed line upon the left of the Guards, immediately advanced to the front, accompanied by Captains Smith, Greville, and Cathcart, and placed myself under the orders of Major-General Pennefather, in front of the camp of the 2nd Division, and on the left of the road, sending Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, with the 68th, still further to the front.

"Here I remained until I received, through Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Lord Raglan's order to march the Division to their camp.

"The 4th Division went into action about 2,200 men which you will observe were disseminated by regiments and wings from the extreme right to the extreme left, so urgent were the demands made upon Sir George by officers from different parts of the action, and so necessary was it, in his mind, to prevent the enemy reaching the camp. The greater portion of the Division was on the left of the Inkerman road, fighting far away from their General, under the independent command of the commanding officers.

"Sir George Cathcart had with him but a small portion of the Division when we had the misfortune to lose him on the slope towards Inkerman.

"I reported his loss on the field to the Commander-in-Chief.

"I have already forwarded to you the list of killed and wounded, and

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"C. A. WINDHAM, Colonel,
"Assistant-Quartermaster-General."

"To Major-General Sir R. Airey, &c.,
Quartermaster-General."

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The popular notion of the Battle of Inkerman seems to be that it was a mere Infantry *melee*, and the important part played by the Artillery, at least on our side, has not been appreciated in this country, although the fire of our siege guns has been said to have overwhelmed that of the Russian Artillery. I have not yet read Mr. Kinglake's vol. V., so do not know whether he makes this mistake about the siege guns, but judging from the review of this volume in *The Times*, it would appear that be assigns no particular value to the fire of our Artillery at Inkerman.

The Field Artillery of the British Army, although well equipped, was too small; it was dispersed among the Divisions, and could afford no reserve for an emergency. The six Field Batteries engaged in the battle had to come into action under the most terrible concentrated fire from a greater number of guns of higher calibre, but Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, in his "Review of the Crimean War," bore the following testimony to the way in which they performed their work under such trying circumstances:—

"It was a battle, also, which brought conspicuously forward the sterling courage and unmatched steadiness of the English Artillery. The Russian columns repeatedly were close to the muzzles of their guns, and were driven back by volleys of case. In some instances the batteries were actually run into, and the gunners bayoneted at their posts. Both Lord Raglan's and Menschikoff's despatches bear tribute to the effect they produced by their fire. The casualties in the English batteries amounted to 96 men. Their carriages were repeatedly struck, and they had 80 horses killed."

Let us, however, take the evidence of our enemy. General Todleben says:—

"It must be remarked that the English Artillery in general sustained its Infantry perfectly. It followed them everywhere, and opened fire at sufficiently close distances against the assailing columns of the Russians. On one side Codrington's brigade, established on the Careenage Ravine left bank, battered our reserves, and took in flank those troops of ours which attacked the left wing of the English Army."

It may be remarked here that had there been two or three batteries available for posting on Careenage Ravine with Woodhouse's battery, the enfilading fire upon the Russian line of guns must have caused the withdrawal of a considerable number of them.

Now as to siege guns. No siege artillery was employed except some rockets from the right attack. Two 18-pounder position guns were brought into action by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of the Siege Train; the gun detachments and their officers, Captain D'Aguilar, and his subaltern Hardware, also belonged to the Siege Train, but these could hardly be termed siege artillery, which Prince Menschikoff supposed we had placed in position. These two guns were admirably served, and kept up a steady fire, notwithstanding 17 casualties among the two detachments, and that their fire produced at a critical time considerable effect cannot be doubted.

With respect both to numbers and calibres of guns the Russians had a very marked superiority. They brought 94 guns into action, 54 being heavy pieces (12-pounder guns and 32-pounder howitzers), and they had a reserve of 40 guns behind Cossack-hill. There were only 36 British field guns in action, and they were 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers; three French batteries of 12-pounder shell guns were employed, one only coming up at the end of the fighting. These, with the two 18-pounders, make a total of only 56 pieces in action, and besides these there was but one troop of Horse Artillery in reserve at the Windmill.

More might be said with respect to the effect produced by Artillery in this action, and may be found in my last edition of "Modern Artillery," but I have stated enough to show that, although the pluck and endurance of the British Infantry contributed mainly to save our position on that terrible 5th of November, it is doubtful whether they would have succeeded had not the Infantry been, as Todleben says, perfectly sustained by the British Artillery.

Your obedient servant,
Charles H. Owen, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.

Hilsea.

Major W. T. Johnson, who describes himself as "late volunteer with the 20th Foot," writes to us:—"Two interesting letters on the Battle of Inkerman have appeared in *The Times* of to-day and the 8th. Never having seen in print a correct account of the near shave the Russians had of gaining the crest of the hill and our Second Division encampment, I send you the following few lines, should you consider them worthy of insertion. On account of the thickness of the weather, and the brushwood and the undulating character of the ground, there was the greatest difficulty in making out the movements of the Russians; but after they had driven us (with empty pouches) up from the bottom of the valley, we had a few minutes only to halt and re-form line and replenish our ammunition. This was close in front of the Second Division Camp. Just at that most critical moment about 200 Frenchmen came up from our rear and formed on our right. The Russians were then coming on in confidence, yelling at our retreat, and in good formation; but as soon as we got loaded again we, with the French, gave them a few shots, got the bayonet down, and charged. Immediately we advanced, the Russians turned and never came up again. I learnt afterwards that the Russian Cavalry were drawn up below, ready to back up their Infantry had they gained a footing on the crest of the hill which was the key of our position." Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Shervinton, late 46th Foot, also writes:—"There are probably few batles which offer so many difficulties to the narrator as that of Inkerman. The suddenness of the attack, the broken nature of the ground, the density of the fog, and the fact that the troops which took part in the action were hurried up in successive detachments—all these causes contribute to the difficulties of description. As one who took a small part in the battle with the troops under Sir George Cathcart, perhaps a few personal recollections may be of interest to those who are now perusing Mr. Kinglake's account, just published, in his fifth volume of the war. On the morning of the 5th of November two companies of the 46th Regiment, to which I then belonged, commanded by Captain Hardy, fell in with part of the 68th Light Infantry, and under General Torrens, marched off to the battle to join other regiments of the division under Sir George Cathcart. On our arrival at the camp of the Second Division, some portions of our brigade were detached to various points; but the 46th and 68th were led by Sir George to the ground on the right of the Sandbag Battery with a view, as it appeared to me, of striking the flank of the Russian columns, which were climbing the precipitous heights from the valley below. Having crossed the brow, we deployed, charged the enemy, and passed through them, while many of the men, carried away by excitement, got beyond control and descended into the valley, close to the aqueduct, where 15 months afterwards I found the remains of two soldiers, the buttons on their clothes proving them to have been men of my own regment. The pursuit at length being checked, the men, broken up into small knots, commenced retiring up the steep slopes. At that time I was with Major Wynn, of the 68th, and about 60 men. During our retreat we found ourselves under a heavy fire from Russians, who were on the ground above and nearly all round us, and we suffered severe losses; Major Wynn being killed, Major Harry Smith and Lieutenant Cator, 68th, dangerously wounded. While assisting the two latter, I found Major Maitland, Assistant-Adjutant-General Fourth Division, insensible and also dangerously wounded, and helped to remove him to near the spot where Sir George Cathcart was lying dead on the field. We ultimately succeeded in withdrawing the remnants of our broken forces to the camp of the Second Division, from which we again advanced, and for the remainder of the day took part in defending the ridge in its front."

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
Board of Direction.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.
Bankers.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
Solicitor.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited.

Chief Offices:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).

2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.

3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.
Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. Moncrief Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited)

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852.............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.............................£300,690
Do. 1872.............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	... ...	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	... ...	" 18	" "
Chateau Leoville	... ...	" 22	" "
Chateau Lafite	... ...	" 26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	... ...	" 15	" "
Liebfraumilch	... ...	" 20	" "
Steinwein	... ...	" 20	" "
Marcobrunner	... ...	" 25	" "

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
Ditto " 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Krone bier .... }
in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

NOTICES.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINERY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key leve escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS,	DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☛ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.
REAL YORKSHAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o O o:—

BARODA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY Damodhur Punt was examined, and he had the honour of hearing his statements listened to by the most numerous audience that has assembled in Court since Colonel Phayre's cross-examination. The Gaekwar and Sir Lewis Pelly were present in the forenoon. What a strange whirl of feelings the Maharaja must have felt when at last he realised the fact that his chief favourite, the man upon whom he had lavished power and wealth, and honoured with his confidence in all he did, had turned against him, and become his chief accuser. Ingratitude is said to have burst "great Cæsar's" heart; and it is perhaps fortunate for the Gaekwar that he is not another Cæsar, or the present trial might have been brought suddenly to a close by a tragic catastrophe. Damodhur Punt's appearance was closely scrutinised by those who wished to detect in him the rascal that he has often been described to be; but we daresay he stood the test satisfactorily, for he gave his evidence quietly and clearly. Even when he was directed to face the Gaekwar and speak so that His Highness might hear him, there was nothing more singular to remark about Damodhur Punt than his bright green velvet coat, his broad features, and his somewhat sullen look and manner. His story was simply the filling up of the framework laid down by the Hon. the Advocate-General in his opening speech. Damodhur Punt was the man who actually procured the arsenic and the diamond dust at the bidding of the Gaekwar; he it was, as the Gaekwar's "guide, philosopher, and friend," who had such good opportunities for describing what the Gaekwar said and did after the rumour was bruited abroad that an unsuccessful attempt had been made upon the life of Colonel Phayre; and than Damodhur Punt, the man who had charge of the private treasury, no one could be in a better position to explain those mysterious accounts in which Yeshwantrao and Salim are credited with large amounts of money for such services as supplying fruit, goods, or fireworks to the Gaekwar, when it seems to be the case that they preferred to busy themselves in more exciting arenas than those of commerce. The former Private Secretary's evidence will be continued this forenoon, and when the cross-examination commences some lively fencing should be witnessed.

ELEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 8.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior in the forenoon only, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar occupied a seat on the left of the Commission in the forenoon, but was absent in the afternoon.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was present during a portion of the forenoon, and occupied a seat on the right of the Commission, but was absent in the afternoon.

The Inquiry was opened at 11 o'clock.

Damodhur Trimbuck or Punt called and affirmed.

Examined by the Advocate-General, deposed—My name is Damodhur Trimbuck. I am also called Punt. My father's name was Trimbuck. I am a Brahman by caste, and was in the service of His Highness the Gaekwar as Private Secretary. I became Private Secretary three years or three years and a half ago. As Private Secretary I used to pay the wages of sepoys and the allowances or wages to Khusbeens, and to people who make *tumashas* (sports or plays), and also to persons employed in the Shikarkhana or hunting department, and such other work. I had charge of particular funds belonging to His Highness. Sums of money used to be drawn from the shop for private expenses, and these were defrayed by me as His Highness directed. I resided in Rutnagherry formerly, but while performing my duties as Private Secretary to His Highness in Baroda, outside of the Lalipore gate in Baroda, I carried on my duties at the Khangee Kutcherry or private court in the baraa or palace. In this private office some twenty-five clerks were employed, and the head-clerk was Madharow Ramcrishna. There was also a clerk called Nanajee Vithul, who used to be employed in the Javurkhana or jewel department. I know a clerk called Bulwuntrao Rowjee, who is employed in the cash department. He was employed under me in the Khangee or private department. Nanajee was in a separate department, though his dealings used to be under me. Abbajee Ramchunder was also a clerk employed under me. His duties were to write what it was necessary for him to write. Atmaram Raghoonath was employed in the jewel department, but received his salary from me from the private department. I attended daily at the Palace from seven o'clock in the morning until ten at night. At noon I used to go home for dinner. I know what rooms were ordinarily occupied by His Highness. He used to live on the fourth storey from the ground-floor. Access was obtained to these rooms occupied by His Highness, by the Durbar people, by way of the gadee.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter.)—Ask the witness to look towards His Highness the Gaekwar and to speak so loud that His Highness shall hear him. I can hardly hear him here, and I am sure His Highness cannot hear him.

Witness—The gadee was on the first storey above the Khangee or private kutcherry. From the outside of the Palace Durbaree people used to reach the gadee room by the entrance called Moorgarsnass, which leads direct to the gadee from the public road. Besides this entrance there was another entrance to the Gaekwar's Palace, from which people could go up the fourth floor, where the Maharajah's apartments were. There is an entrance to them from the Nuzzur Bagh, and there is another from the Kothara door or gate. The most direct road to the Maharaja's apartments from outside is by the Nuzzur Bagh. I know a man named Yeshwuntrao, who was in the service of the Maharaja as a jassood or messenger. I also know a man called Salim, who was a sowar in the service of the Maharaja. I have seen both Yeshwuntrao and Salim in attendance upon the Maharaja. They used not to be with the Maharaja night and day, but they came now and then as they were required. I remember at one time being directed by the Maharaja to give to Salim arsenic. This was, I think, about Badrapur-Pad, though I do not remember the exact time.

Interpreter—This began, my Lord, between the 26th September and the 10th of October 1874.

Examination continued—The circumstances were these. The Maharaja said, "Get two tolas of arsenic for itch," and he directed me to write a note to the Fouzdaree department, which I did. (Shown note.) This is the note which I wrote. It bears my signature. Besides the note there is an endorsement upon the back of it which purports to be by the son of the Fouzdar, Balwuntrao Guaputrao. I have not seen his handwriting up to the present time, but I speak from its purporting to bear his signature.

The Advocate-General—I will read the part of the note which is written by the witness.

To the Officer of the Huzoor Fouzdaree (Magistracy).

After compliments. Arsenic, in weight tolas two, is required for preparing a medicine for a horse. Please therefore send a pass to me dated Bhadrapud Vadya 9, Sumvat 1931 (4th October, 1874).

(Sd.) DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Khangiwalla.

Witness—This is the date upon which I wrote the note.

The Advocate-General—The corresponding English date is the 4th October.

I mentioned in the note that the arsenic is required for medicine for a horse. This was written because I was directed to do so by the Maharaja. From the Fouzdaree I did not get any arsenic. Not getting any from the Fouzdaree, I directed that some arsenic may be brought from Nooroodeen Borah's. Before I did so I had a conversation with the Maharaja, in which I conveyed the Fouzdar's message. I said to His Highness, "Hormusjee Wadia says he would give it after asking you." Hormusjee Wadia was Fouzdar. The Maharaja said, "Send for it from the camp." I said, "A pass is necessary to procure it from the camp." The Maharaja said, "Try and get it somehow or other from Nooroodin Borah," the man who had formerly business with the Silikhana or arsenal.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's interpretation of Silikhana was objected to by the Advocate-General.

The witness was asked the meaning of the expression, and continued :—

Silikhana is a depository for medicines and other things. This Silikhana or dispensary was upstairs, close to where the Maharaja slept in the Palace. The Maharaja also said, "Get a tola of diamonds." This was said on a subsequent occasion.

The Advocate-General.—Let us get through one interview at a time.

Witness.—Upon that conversation with the Gaekwar I ordered Nooroodeen to bring two tolas of arsenic. I saw Nooroodeen. He had been sent for to the Palace, and I saw him there. I ordered Nooroodeen to send two tolas of arsenic. He brought it and gave it. I don't remember whether he gave it on the day he was told to bring it, or the next day. The arsenic which Nooroodeen brought was in a packet. I did not open the packet to see what it contained. When I got the packet, I asked the Maharaja what I should do with it. The Maharaja said, "Give it to Salim. He will convert it into medicine for itch, and bring it." I gave it to Salim. So far as I remember I gave the parcel to Salim about two or four days after I wrote the order upon the Fouzdaree. After I had got this arsenic I was directed to get one tola of diamonds by the Maharaja. I do not remember when I received that order, but it would be about eight days after I got the arsenic. The Maharaja said, "Get the diamonds and give them to Yeshwuntrao." I got the diamonds in a packet from Nanajee Vithul, who is employed in the jewel department. I did not open the packet to see what kind of diamonds it contained. When I asked the Maharaja, he said, "Give it to Yeshwuntrao." After having asked the Maharaja, I gave the packet to Yeshwuntrao. After giving this packet to Yeshwuntrao I received another order from the Gaekwar. I do not remember how long it was after I gave the packet to Yeshwuntrao that I received this other order, but it would be about six or eight days afterwards. A small bottle had been received from Hakimjee, the doctor. That bottle was sent to my house by the hands of Goojaba, who is a servant of Nana Sahib Khanvulkar's. Nana Khanvulkar is the Maharaja's brother-in-law and present Pritinidhi. This bottle was brought at the night-time, and I did not examine it.

Mr. Branson—The witness says he did not see it.

The Interpreter—He did, but I think his meaning is that he did not examine it, as the light was not near enough for him to see distinctly what it was.

Mr. Melvill asked the meaning of Pritinidhi.

The Interpreter—It means "minister."

Mr. Melvill—Then the proper translation would be that the Nana Sahib is the Maharaja's brother-in-law and head minister.

Witness continued—This bottle was this length (showing about a finger and a half). This bottle contained some medicine. The Maharaja had asked me to pour the medicine into another bottle, which I did. The bottle I poured the medicine into was a bottle which belonged to me and used to contain otto of roses. This bottle was about this length (showing half a finger length). Goojaba poured the medicine into the smaller bottle, and I kept the small bottle at my place, and on the next day I gave it to Salim by the instructions of the Maharaja. I had seen the Maharaja in relation to this bottle in the morning, when I accompanied the Maharaja to the Haveli. I and the Maharaja went into a buggy. The buggy was like an ordinary buggy. It was a four-wheeled carriage, and I was in it with the Maharaja. I asked the Maharaja, "What should I do with that bottle?" He directed me to give it to Salim. I cannot fix the day on which this conversation took place. It was about the time of last Dusserah (20th October). I gave the bottle to Salim the next day at half-past ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. Besides this I received instructions from the Maharaja upon another occasion to get some arsenic. The Maharaja said, when directing me, "Get two tolas of arsenic, and one tola of diamonds." It was on another occasion that he told me to get the diamonds. I got the arsenic on this second occasion from Nooroodeen Borah. I myself saw Nooroodeen Borah, for it was he who brought it and gave it to me. Nooroodeen said it was arsenic. I did not see it. As to this second supply of arsenic I gave it to Salim after having asked instructions from the Maharaja. As to the diamonds I have just spoken about, I was directed to get a tola of diamonds by the Maharaja, who said to me as he gave me directions, "Get a tola of diamonds from the jewel-room." I do not remember whether this was before or after I got the second order for arsenic from the Maharaja. I got the diamonds from Nanajee Vithul. I did not open the packet of diamonds, but it continued three massas of diamond powder and nine massas of diamonds. I know this from what Nanajee told me. When I got these diamonds and diamond dust I asked the Maharaja, "What should be done with that?" The Maharaja said, "Give it to Yeshwuntrao." He also said, "These diamonds are for the purpose of making a crown for the Swamee or high-priest of Akulkote." I gave these diamonds to Yeshwuntrao. I had conversation with Yeshwuntrao when I gave him this packet. I gave the diamonds to him at the private office or Khangee kutcherry, outside the walls. I asked him, "What are you going to do with the diamonds?" Yeshwuntrao said, "They are to be made into powder and given to Colonel Phayre." I said, "This is not good; this is bad." Nothing further that I remember took place between Yeshwuntrao and me upon this occasion. I remember a report being spread that an attempt had been made to poison Colonel Phayre on the 1st of Ash-vin-Vud (corresponding with Monday the 26th October). It was on a Monday that I heard this report. It would be about five or seven days before I heard of

this attempt that I gave the packet to Yeshwuntrao. The day on which this report was heard the Maharaja had come to the camp, and he told me about it. On that day I went with the Maharaja's procession and got down at the Shriwak's dhurrumsalla. The Maharaja was going to the Residency in the camp. The Shriwak's dhurrumsalla is on the road-side near the banyan tree just outside the camp limits. I had accompanied the Maharaja from the Palace as far as this place. The time would be about eight o'clock in the morning. I got down at the Shriwak's dhurrumsalla, because the Maharaja did not take me to the Residency. After I got down, I remained sitting there until the procession came back, and then the Maharaja took me into his carriage with him to my own house, where I was going to take my meal. As we were driving back, the Maharaja said, "There is a noise or a report at the Residency." I asked, "What for?" The Maharaja thereupon replied, "Nursoo was in the habit of coming every day. He did not come to-day, and Rowjee made haste and put it." I said, "What was the cause of the haste?" The Maharaja said, "That Nursoo was in the habit of sitting outside every day, and if he saw anybody coming he used to whistle. Nursoo was not outside on guard for the purpose of whistling. That is the cause of the noise."

The President asked the Interpreter if the word he was interpreting "noise" might also mean "report."

The Interpreter replied in the affirmative.

Witness continued—I had further conversation with the Maharaja upon this occasion. The Maharaja said, "Salim ran to Rowjee's house, where he went for the purpose of taking the packets, and throwing them into the fireplace, where the old woman was sitting making bread. Rowjee went to his own house, because he was not quite sure whether Salim would or would not throw away the packets."

Mr. Advocate-General (to Interpreter)—It is the same word throughout, is it not, that you translate "packet" or "powder?"

The Interpreter—Yes.

Witness continues—The Maharaja said, "Rowjee went to his house. I don't know whether he threw away the packet or not. This is a bad affair." I do not remember the Maharaja saying anything else, and I left the Maharaja at my own house. Before this drive with the Maharaja I very likely had had a conversation with the Maharaja about this business, but I do not remember now. On that Monday, after taking my meal, I went to the Haveli at eleven o'clock, where I saw the Maharaja. The Maharaja was sitting on Luximabaee's bench and was speaking to Nana Sahib Khanvelkur. They were speaking regarding the noise about the poisoning. I did not hear what was said. I was at a distance I took no part in the conversation. I was at a distance of five or seven cubits. Later on, I saw the Maharaja at noon of the same day. The Maharaja was then sitting on Luximabai's bench at noon. Then the Maharaja, and I, and Nana Saheb got into a carriage and drove to the Racecourse, which is outside the city and on the other side of the railway. While in the carriage I had a conversation with the Maharaja, who said,—"You should keep yourself well-informed about any inquiry that may take place in this matter," alluding to the poisoning. This he addressed to both Nana Sahib and me. He also said, "When you receive particulars, you ought to communicate them to me." I made inquiries that night of several people who came, and I told the Maharaja the next day what I had learnt. No other person was present. I said, "Rowjee had not been found," meaning that he had not been arrested. The Maharaja said, "He is a very clever man and a liar." He said nothing else. On the next day (Tuesday) I saw Salim and Yeshwuntrao at the Palace in the presence of the Maharaja. While I was there the Maharaja desired them to make inquiries and obtain information about the case of poisoning. After this Tuesday I very likely had conversations with the Maharaja upon this subject, but I don't remember just now. I remember the Maharaja going to the Residency on the following Thursday. I accompanied him as far as the Shriwak's dhurumsalla. I usually accompanied the Maharaja to the Residency as far as the dhurumsalla. While Colonel Phayre was Resident I never went into the Residency. I remember Colonel Pelly coming to the Residency to relieve Colonel Phayre. On the first occasion on which his Highness went to see Sir Lewis Pelly I did not accompany him. On one occasion afterwards I accompanied him to the Residency to see Sir Lewis Pelly. I saw Sir Lewis Pelly. The Maharaja went to the Residency, and I was taken there to give evidence regarding some conversation which the Maharaja had had with Narayenjee Pandray. When the Maharaja came he had some conversation with Sir Lewis Pelly, and just as the Maharaja was about to return he introduced me to Colonel Pelly near the door of the Residency. After Sir Lewis Pelly had come I do not just now remember having a conversation with the Maharaja about the poisoning affair. I did not see Rowjee at all, except on one occasion, when I saw him at Nowsaree. I remember Mr. Souter coming to Baroda. I heard of his coming. Afer he came I had a conversation with the Maharaja it relation to this poisoning affair. Rowjee had ben arrested at first and afterwards released. Theneupon the Maharaja said, "The man with the proofermuda) has been released; now there is no cause of (apprehension." I do not remember on what occasion the Maharaja said this, but it was after Mr. Souter came. I remember hearing that Rowjee had been again arrested. The Maharaja spoke about that. I said to His Highness that when Rowjee had been taken up again he had made a confession. The Maharaja said, "I too have heard so."

Mr. Advocate-General—I want you to recollect, as near as you can, what took place.

Witness—If you ask me a special question I will answer it.

Mr. Branson—He wants to be led.

Witness—I don't remember anything more just now. After Rowjee had made his statement he got a certificate of pardon, and I had a conversation with the Maharaja in regard to that. He said, "If any inquiry takes place here, do not acknowledge or confess anything." He also said, speaking to Nana Sahib, Yeshwuntrao, and Salim, "None of you should acknowledge or confess anything." I do not remember whether the Maharaja said anything further on that occasion wthout being asked a particular question, so as to call it to mind. I remember Salim and Yeshwuntrao being arrested. This was on the 14th and 15th of Mhag-sa-sud (corresponding to 22nd or 23rd December). Before they were arrested the Resident had sent a note directing that they should be sent to the Residency. In reference to that note I saw the Maharaja. The Maharaja said, "He had sent Yeshwuntrao and Salim to the Residency." I do not remember on what particular occasion he said this, but it was on the same day in the evening that the note was sent. The Maharaja, when the note was received, did not say anything, but he spoke about it in the evening. He said, "I have cautioned these two persons not to say anything—not to acknowledge or confess anything." He did not say anything else. On that occasion Salim and Yeshwuntrao went to the Residency and were allowed to return. They were afterwards sent for again by the Resident on the same day that they returned. Before they went back again to the Resideney I saw them upstairs in the Palace. Before they left the Haveli Nana Sahib Khanvelkur, who met me and said——

Mr. Branson—We can't have that.

Mr. Advocate-General.—Never mind what Nana Sahib Khanvelkur said. Was any one else present beside Nana Sahib Khanvelkur?

Witness—Nana Sahib Khanvelkur was not present. After Salim and Yeshwantrao had been sent back to the Residency I again saw the Maharaja in the evening, when His Highness said, "I have cautioned these two persons not to confess or acknowledge anything." I do not remember the Maharaja saying anything further.

Mr. Advocate-General—Now next day did the Maharaja say anything to you?

Witness—Unless you put a specific question I can't call to mind. I was arrested on the evening of the same day that the Maharaja was taken up. I do not remember what day that was, but it was the day after the Shunkraut. On the day on which the Maharaja was taken up I went to the Haveli. At nine o'clock an attachment was placed upon the Palace, all the rooms were sealed up, and a guard placed over the Palace. I was arrested at eight or nine o'clock on the morning of that day. Captain Jackson and Gujanund Vithul said, "You should be present at your post. Your papers and monies and all other things are to be sealed up." I was present when seals were placed upon the Khangee kutcherry and other places in the Palace. After the seals had been placed I went home and was immediately sent for again, and I was confined in the Commander-in-Chief's or Senaputtee's cutcherry in the Haveli. I was confined there for two days under a guard of sepoys—not military—Purdeysee sepoys or watchmen. From the Senaputtee's cutcherry, I was brought to the Residency by the sepoys of the Fouzdar of Baroda, and placed under a guard of European soldiers. For sixteen days I was under a European guard, and since then I have been under a guard of policemen. Since I made my confession I have been in charge of the police, and up to that time I had been in charge of European soldiers. I made my confession because I was tired of being kept under a European soldiers' guard. One day, first of all, I was sent for to a tent in the rear of the garden of the Residency. There I saw the two Khan Bahadoors and Bulwuntrao, Secretary, a carkoon who had been sent for from Ahmedabad, and a man named Bhow Khibbie, a carkoon in Baroda employed in this case, and policemen. The Khan Bahadoor said, "I want to examine the papers in your box," and he sent for me in order that I might be present at the breaking of the seals. That box contained the Maharaja's private papers, and it had been sealed up in my presence in the Palace. On the occasion I am now speaking of it was produced in the tent. The seals were large seals, and were unbroken. It was opened in my presence, and the two Khan Bahadoors, Bulwuntrao and Bhow Khibbie, began to examine the papers. I remained in the tent examining the papers about half an hour. On this occasion I said nothing to the police, but the police said to me, "It would be well if you tell what is the truth." Nobody else said anything more to me on this occasion. From the tent I was put under a European soldiers' guard.

It being now two o'clock, the Commission adjourned.

On the re-assembling of the Commission, the examination of Damodhur Punt was resumed.

The Interpreter mentioned to the Commission that the Muckur Shunkraut mentioned by the witness corresponded with the 13th January, 1874.

Witness—When I was in the tent, the Khan Bahadoor alluded to what other people had said about the matter.

What did he say?

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the question.

The Advocate-General said he would not press the question.

Witness continued—Two days after this examination of the papers I made my statement. I made it before Sir Lewis Pelly, Mr. Richey, Captain Jackson, and Captain Segrave, the two Khan Bahadoors, and Gujanund Vithul, and Bulwuntrao, Secretary. At the time I made this statement I had been promised a pardon by Sir Lewis Pelly. At this time no one had told me what Nursoo Jemadar or Rowjee had said.

Serjeant Ballantine—He said a good deal more than that.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I beg your pardon. He did not.

Witness continued—I was under a guard of soldiers, and who could communicate with me? No one did communicate with me while I was under a guard. On the day I got my certificate the two Khan Bahadoors and Gujanund Vithul were present, and Gujanund said, "If you tell the truth, you will get a pardon." This was all that was said to me. They also showed me a book of rules. I told you some time ago that I saw Rowjee at Nowsaree. This was when the Maharaja went to Nowsaree. I saw Rowjee at the Maharaja's bathing-place. The Maharaja, Rowjee, and Salim were sitting there. This was ten or eleven o'clock at night. I had been sent for from my house. On my arriving there, the Maharaja showed me a paper and said, read this. The paper was Jumnabaee's complaint to the Governor. Jumnabaee is the widow of Khunderao Maharaja, and she is staying at Poona, I believe. I read it and took a copy of it. After doing this, the paper was given back to Rowjee, who took it back with him. I made a copy of that paper by the Maharaja's direction. I was in the habit of reading Marathi papers to the Maharaja. These papers were generally sent by different persons in the private department.

Mr. Advocate-General—I want you to tell me in what way the Khangee accounts were kept. What books did you keep?

Witness—The accounts were kept on separate pieces of paper and not in books. Before any payment was made by me out of the Khangee treasury I was in the habit of taking a yad or receipt or memorandum from the person to whom the Maharaja had directed me to make a payment. I used to make an endorsement on this yad in my handwriting. That endorsement was made before the receipt was taken from the payee. Before making the payment I used to get the Maharaja's sanction to do so. I used to get the Maharaja's sanction verbally. (Shown yad.) This is one of the yads of which I have been speaking, and it bears my endorsement.

The Advocate-General read the following translation of the yad:—

A 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account in the 3rd lunar day, the month of Shawal, that is in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th November 1873).

Memorandum.—From Bombay goods were caused to be brought to the Khasay through Yeshwunta, the son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sarkar's courier. For the payment of the money for the same, the Sarkar's permission was granted. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows:—) The Soor San (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four (the Mahommedan) lunar day the 3rd, that is the (Hindoo) lunar date the 4th (conjoined) with the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat (year) 1930 [24th November 1873] Monday.

Machine-made (rupees) were purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same the Babashai (rupees) together with (the amount of) exchange that were paid to Parakh were as below mentioned:—

Principal Surat [rupees]	1,000
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent	187½
In all	1,187½
Babashai (rupees) paid out of the Treasury	2,000
	3,187½

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three thousand one hundred and eighty-seven and a half. The lunar date, the 5th of Margshirsh Shoodhya, the Samvat [year] 1930 [25th November 1878.]

(The text of what follows is in Goozerati:—)

Payment—Nayak Asantrao Avlia Rs. 1,000 of the Bombay currency, Babashai Rs. 2,000, in all three thousand, have been received in full by the hands of Parakh Javer Lakhmidas, who received (the same and) went away.

(A true translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't object to this. I understand these yads are put forward as evidence to prove certain payments that were made to the servants of the Residency for certain purposes.

Mr. Advocate-General.—They were payments to the Gaekwar's servants—Salim and Yeshwuntrao.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't understand how this can be made evidence at all, unless my learned friend can carry it further.

The President—It has already been read.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—But there are other documents; this is a specimen of them; and I ask my learned friend how he means to connect it with any of the charges which are the subject of this enquiry. This document is in and there is an end of it.

The President—He has put this in to show what was the ordinary course of business in which these payments were made.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—So I understand, my Lord—and this document has gone in, and there is an end of it—but if other documents are to be put in, I must ask my learned friend the Advocate-General in what way he means to connect them with the charges in the case.

The President—You had better wait until they are put in.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I take this as a sample of the whole, and I ask him now with a view to whether I shall have to object to the others.

Mr. Advocate-General—I propose to use them in this way. For my learned friend's information I am going to shew that very large sums of money were from time to time paid out of the Kangee to Yeshwuntrao and Salim, that the money was paid to them for the performance of certain services which these accounts wrongly describe, and that many of these sums were paid on dates corresponding within a few days with the dates on which payments were made to the Residency servants, and that albeit these yads say that these sums were paid for certain specified purposes, such as for fruit, fireworks, goods, &c., they were really payments made for the purpose of bribery and other purposes connected with the charges the subject of this enquiry.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is a very general proposition, and I don't see the specific sums of money to which my learned friend refers.

The President—The Advocate-General proposes to show that large sums of money were being paid. He may prove these facts, I think.

Examination continued—(The paper put in and marked A 1.) I call the whole of this a yad or memorandum. There is first of all a statement of the amount of the money and the person to whom it is to be paid. What follows is my endorsement. (Shown endorsement.) This is my endorsement.

The Advocate-General to the President—My Lord, the endorsement begins with the words:—" In accordance with the above memorandum." That is the second part of the yad.

Witness continued—The third part of the yad is the receipt. There was a daily, a monthly, and a yearly, account prepared. This daily account was kept on a loose sheet of paper, and contained the amount credited and disbursed during the day. The monthly account was kept on several sheets of paper stuck together. The yearly account was also written on loose sheets of paper which were also stuck together. Bulwuntrao used to keep the usual daily journal, but we did not keep the usual Guzerathee books of account. I used to put my endorsement, and Bulwuntrao used to do the rest of the business. I do not know the pay of Yeshwuntrao, because he was not in my department, but in that of the Furnevese. Salim was not in my department, and was not paid his salary by me. I have made payments to Yeshwuntrao and Salim out of the Khangee department. That yad I have just seen refers to one of these payments. I look at the memorandum and see that it refers to goods brought from Bombay. No goods were received. Because payments were to be made to persons here, they were so entered. I mean by "persons here" servants employed at the Residency. I know that, because if payments were made for goods the Maharaja used to direct that they should so be entered, but if the payments were made for persons, then the Maharaja directed that they should be made in this way, that is like this yad. The accounts for goods received were written in the same way, but the name of the merchant and the memorandum of the goods received were entered. (Shown paper.) This is another yad from my Khangee record; it bears my endorsement, and is for a payment of Rs. 18 to Yeshwuntrao. It is dated the 29th November 1873. That is stated to be in reference to goods brought from Ahmedabad. This is of the same nature as the other yad, and no name nor memorandum of goods is mentioned. (Paper put in and marked B 1.)

B 1.

Shri (*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 8th lunar day of the month of Sawal, that is in the month of Margshirsh, the Samvat (year) 1930 (November-December 1873).

Memorandum.—In order that goods might be purchased and brought from Ahmedabad, the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for (his) expenses, to Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sarkar's courier. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows) :—The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, the (Mahommedan) lunar day the 8th, that is the [Hindoo] lunar date the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh the Samvat [year] 1930 [29th November 1873] Saturday.

Machine-made [rupees] were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat in the bazaar, and delivered for the same. Babashai [rupees] were paid to Parakh [as below] :—

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Gunpatrao, corrected to (*) Narayanrao, son of Bhikoba Selkey, attached to the small Khas Paga.....	10	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18-14 per cent.....	1	14	0
	11	14	0
Babashai (rupees) paid in ready cash...	7	0	0
	18	14	0

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees eighteen, and fourteen annas, to Narayanrao Shilkay Burgir of the small Khas Paga. The lunar date the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodh for the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1873.)

In respect of the above memorandum, machine-made rupees [10] ten, and Babashie rupees [7] seven, were received in ready cash in full out of the treasury. By the hands of Narayanrao Shilkay the said [rupees] were received in full from Yeshwantrao Yeolay. The handwriting of Krishnajee Ramchandra Kelkar.

[The letter attached to document marked B, as translated, is as below] :—

[Shri, *i.e.* Prosperity, &c.]

To Rajeshri Balwantrao Rowjee, in the private service of the Sarkar.

Further, Narayanrao Shilkay is now sent. Do you therefore pay him machine-made rupees ten and (give him) a piece of jagannath (jaconet cloth) immediately out of the treasury; or pay him rupees seven for the purchase (of the cloth) in the bazaar, or cause it to be delivered by Choonilal. The lunar date the 10th of Margshirsh Shoodhya the Samvat (year) 1930 (29th November 1875.)

DAMODHUR TRIMBUCK, Khangiwalay.

[A true translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

[Shown another paper.] This is also a yad from my Khangee record, and bears my endorsement. It bears date the 6th December 1873. It bears the receipt of Salim Wullid Ali Arab. No goods were brought from Ahmedabad.

* "Corrected to" means that the first name "Gunpatrao" was written through mistake and that the next name "Narayanrao" is to be substituted for it.

(The paper was put in and marked C 1.)

C 1.

Shri (*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 15th lunar day, the month of Sawal, that is in the month of Margshirsh of the Samwat (year) 1930 (6th December, 1873).

Memorandum.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of machine-made money for the same. In accordance therewith Surat money was to be paid. The same was purchased in the bazaar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat, and was delivered. In respect thereof the Babashai (rupees) were to be paid in ready cash. The 15th lunar day the month of Sawal in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four; that is the lunar date the 2nd of the month of Margshirsh Vadya of Samvat 1930 (6th December 1873), Saturday.

Principal Surat (rupees) by the hands of Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sepahi, in the service of the large Khas Paga, employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. Through Yeshwanta Yeolay, a courier	200
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 19 per cent.....	38
	238

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred and thirty-eight. The lunar date, the 2nd of Margshirsh Vadya, of the Samvat (year) 1930 (6th December 1873.)

The said machine-made rupees two hundred, agreeably to the memorandum, were received in cash in full out of the Khangee (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkar. At the said Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

(A true translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

(Shown another paper.) This also is a yad from my Khangee record, and bears my endorsement. It is for a payment of Rs. 300 for goods brought from Ahmedabad by Yeshwuntrao. The date is 14th December 1873. Salim received the money. No goods were brought in relation to that Rs. 300. (Paper put in and marked D. 1.)

D 1.

(Shri *i. e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 22nd lunar day the month of Sawal, that is in the month of Margshirsh of the Samvat (year) 1930 (13th December 1873).

Memorandum.—Goods were caused to be brought from Ahmedabad by means of Yeshwunta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier in the service of the Khasay. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in ready cash (was as follows) :—The 22nd lunar day of the month of Sawal the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the (Hindoo) lunar date the 9th of the month of Margshirsh Vadya of the Samvat (year) 1930 (13th December 1873), Saturday. Rs. 300.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three hundred. The lunar date the 10th Margshirsh Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 (14th December 1873).

Babashai rupees three hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum were received in full out of the Khasgi Treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, in the service of the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Balkrishna Hari Kodilkhar. At the request of the owner of the goods (this) is given in writing.

(A true translation)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

(Shown another paper.) This is another of my yads. It is from the private duftur and bears my endorsement.

Serjeant Ballantine thought it unnecessary for the Advocate-General to go through the documents *seriatim*. He suggested that they should be taken altogether in the meantime, and if he thought it necessary he would comment upon them hereafter.

The Advocate-General then handed a number of yads to the witness, and asked him if he identified them.

The witness—All these are yads out of my khangee records, and bear my endorsement.

The Advocate-General then put in the following yads, the contents of which he summarised briefly as follows hereafter and giving the dates of the orders for payment—E 1 is dated 16th January 1874, is for Rs. 600 for goods brought from Bombay through Yeshwuntrao; payment is made to Salim. F 1 is dated 9th February 1874, Rs. 237-8-0 to Yeshwuntrao for goods from Bombay; payment made to Salim and Madharow Kali. G 1 is a yad dated 15th December 1873 for Rs.100 to Salim for expenses of bringing goods from Ahmedabad; the recept is by Salim. H 1 is a yad of the 24th December 1873 for Rs. 356-4; paid to Salim for fireworks and other things brought from Bombay through Salim; the money is paid to Salim. I 1 bears date 25th January 1874 for Rs. 475 to Salim for bringing goods from Bombay; and the money appears to be paid to Salim. J 1 is dated 15th March 1874, Rs. 50 to Salim for expenses of going to Ahmedabad. K 1 bears date 24th April 1874 for Rs. 207 paid to Salim for the purchase of fruit; this money was paid at Nowsaree. L 1 bears date 25th April, 1874—Rs. 1,000 paid to Salim for the purchase of fruit; this money also appears to have been paid at Nowsaree. M 1 is dated 15th May 1874, at Nowsaree, and is for Rs. 200 to Salim for bringing goods from Bombay. N 1 is dated 8th June, 1874, and is for Rs. 1,000 paid to Salim for fruit brought from Bombay. O 1 is dated 3rd July, 1874—Rs. 250 paid to Salim for fruit from Poona. P 1 is dated 2nd September 1874, Rs. 119½ to Salim for fruit from Ahmedabad. Q 1 is dated 13th October, 1874—Rs. 200 paid to Salim for fruit from Ahmedabad.

The Advocate-General (to Interpreter)—Tell witness that one of these yads relates to fireworks brought from Bombay through Salim.

Witness continues—No fireworks were brought from Bombay by Salim, but on one occasion, last Ashvin or Kartak, of last year, I think Yeshwuntrao brought some fireworks. In the month of Posh Sud 1930 none were brought by either Salim or Yeshwantrao. As to the other yads relating to payments to Salim for fruit brought from Ahmedabad, Bombay, or Poona, no fruit was received. A separate account is kept for the fireworks and fruit actually brought for the Maharaja, and it is kept in the names of those persons who really bring them. These goods must have been credited to the departments to which they were consigned. For instance fruits were in charge of the Silikhana or Khangee department. Perhaps there is an account with Salim or fruit, but I cannot say without seeing the yad. All the money mentioned in these yads was paid to the persons mentioned as having received them, and their receipt is endorsed. Those payments were made by the Maharaja's directions, and it was by His Highness's directions that these various payments were entered as made for fruit and fireworks from Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad.

E 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 30th lunar day the month of Zilkad, that is in the month of Poush, the Samvat (year) 1930 (19th January 1874).

Memorandum.—To the Khasay goods were caused to be brought from Bombay through Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, the Sarkar's courier. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of Babashai money for the same. In accordance therewith what was paid in cash (was as follows) :—The 26th lunar day the month of Zilkad the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 13th the month of Poush Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 [16th January 1874] Friday. Rs. 600.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted while [the Sarkar] was in the Palace before, for the payment of rupees six hundred. The lunar date the 13th of Poush Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 (16th January 1874).

Rs. 600 (six hundred) (in respect) of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hands of Salim Ali. The handwriting of Bhikaji Wishwanath Abetkar. At Salam's request (this) is given in writing.

(A true Translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

F 1.

Shri [*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account on the 21st lunar day, the month of Zilhez, that is the month of Magh, the Samvat [year] 1930 [9th February 1874].

Memorandum.—For purchasing and bringing goods from Bombay the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money, for expenses fo Yeshwanta, son of Mahipati Yeolay, a courier tn the serviee of the Khasay. In accordance therewith Surat [rupees] were to be paid. The same were purchased in the bazar at the place of business of Parakh Govardhan Dalpat and were delivered. For the same Babashai (rupees), together with exchange, were paid to Parakh in ready cash. The 21st day of the month of Zilhez the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the (Hindoo) lunar date the 8th of the month of Magh Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874) Monday.

Principal machine-made (rupees)	200	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent.	37	8	0
	237	8	0

The above machine-made rupees two hundred were paid to both these persons (namely) Salam, the son of Ali, a trooper, and Mahadoo Kalay, a trooper in the service of the large Khas Paga. By the hands of the persons abovenamed themselves.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred. The lunar date the 8th of Magh Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 (9th February 1874].

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made Rs. 200 I have received in ready cash in full out of the khangi [private] treasury. By the hands of Madhavrao and Salam. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

G. 1.

Shri (*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 24th lunar day the month of Sawal, that is in the month of Margshirsh the Samvat (year) 1930 (Nov.-Dec., 1873.)

Memorandum.—For bringing goods from Ahmedabad in accordance with the permission granted by the Sarkar what was to be paid for expenses to Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the Khas Paga in the service of the Khasay, (were as follows :—)The Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The lunar date the 11th of Kartik Vadya the Samvat (year) 1930 [15th November 1873], Rs. 100.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of Rs. 100. The lunar date the 11th of Margshirsh Vadya the Samvat [year] 1930 [15th December 1873.]

(The text of what follows is in Guzerati :—)

Rs. [100], namely one hundred in respect of the said note were received by Salambhai, son of Ali, a trooper of the Khas Paga, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Mathoor Ragoonath.—The mark (has been made) by the hand of the trooper

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himself. The lunar date the 11th of Magsar Vadi (15th December 1873.)

(A true translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

H 1.

Shri (*i.e.*. Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 3rd lunar day of Zilkad, that is the month of Poush the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873).

Memorandum.—Fireworks and other things were sent for (to be brought) from Bombay through Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga employed in the message-bearing business of the camp. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of Surat (i.e. machine-made) money for the charges thereof. In accordance therewith, Surat [rupees] were to be paid. The same were purchased at the place of business of Parakh Govardhun Dalpat in the bazaar, and were delivered. In respect thereof Babashai (rupees) together with exchange were paid to Parakh. The 3rd lunar day the month of Zilkad in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The (Hindoo) lunar date the 5th of the month of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat (year) 1930 (24th December 1873) Wednesday.

Principal Surat (rupees). By the hands of the said Salim himself	300	0	0
For exchange at the rate of Rs. 18¾ per cent.	56	4	0
	356	4	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees three hundred and fifty-six and four annas. The lunar date the 5th of Poush Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930 [24th December 1873.]

In accordance with the above memorandum, machine-made Rs. 300 I have received in full. By the hands of Salim. The handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay.

[A true translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

I 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej, that is the month of Magh the Samvat (year) 1930 (25th January 1874).

Memorandum—For the purpose of bringing goods from Bombay the Sarkar granted permission to pay machine-made money to Salam Ali. In accordance therewith (the money) was to be paid. The 6th lunar day the month of Zilhej in the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four. The [Hindoo] lunar date the 8th of the month of Magh Shoodhya of Samvat [year] 1930 [25th January 1874].

Principal machine-made rupees.....400			
For exchange at the rate of rupees 18¾ per cent	75	0	0
Total...	475	0	0

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees four hundred. The lunar date the 8th of Magh Shoodhya the Samvat [year] 1930, (25th January, 1874).

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made rupees 400 have been received in ready cash in full, out of the Khangi (private) treasury. By the hand of Salim, the son of Ali Arab, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Keshavbhat, son of Trimbakbhat Madavganay at Salim's request (this) is given in writing.

(A true Translation)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

J 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Brought to account on the 25th lunar date the month of Mohurrum, that is in the month of Falgoon of [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874].

Memorandum—Salim, the son of Ali Arab, a sipahi, is going to Ahmedabad to bring goods; consequently the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment to him of money for expenses. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid. The 25th lunar day of the month of Mohurrum in the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 12th of the month of Falgoon Vadya of the Samvat (year) 1930 (15th March 1874) Sunday. Rs. 50.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees fifty. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya (the year) S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874.]

Rs. 50 [in respect] of the above memorandum I have received in ready cash in full out of the Khangi [private] treasury. By the hands of Salim, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Govindrao Kasinath Putvardhun. At the request of the said Salim, this is given in writing. The lunar date the 12th of Falgoon Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [15th March 1874.]

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

K 1.

Shri [*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.]

Memorandum.—The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salim, son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith what was to be paid (was as follows :—)The 7th lunar date, the month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun (year) one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 8th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya (the year) S. (Samvat) 1930 (24th April 1874).

Machine-made (rupees) for the purchase of fruit..	200
Babashai (rupees) for the wages of a sipahi * for the month of Chaitra [March-April]	7
	207

* [Blank in the text.]

In accordance with the above memorandum, the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees two hundred and Babashai [rupees] seven, making together two hundred and seven. The lunar date the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April, 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the above memorandum machine-made Rs. 200 and Babashai Rs. 7, making together Rs. 207 [two hundred and seven] I have received in full. By the hands of Salam, the son of Ali, attached to the large Khas Paga. The handwriting of Wamonrao Jangli. The lunar date, the 8th of Waishakh Shoodhya of [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [24th April, 1874] the day of the week, Friday.

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

L 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Memorandum.—The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made money to Salam, the son of Ali, a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga for the purchase of fruit. In accordance therewith money was to be paid. The 8th lunar day the month of Rabioolaval the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 9th of the month of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874], Saturday, machine-made Rs. 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was given face to face for the payment of machine-made rupees one thousand. The ldnar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1930 [25th April 1874] at Nowsaree.

In respect of the said memorandum machine-made rupees 1,000 [one thousand] I have received in full. By the hands of Salam, son of Ali himself. The handwriting of Anaji Narayen Pendsay. The lunar date the 9th of Waishakh Shoodhya [the year] S. (Samvat) 1930 (25th April 1874.)

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

M 1.

Shri (*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.)

Memorandum.—The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashai money to Salam [*a*] a trooper attached to the large Khas Paga for bringing goods from Bombay. In respect thereof what was to be paid [was as below]. The month of Rabioolaval, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-four, that is the 30th of the month of Waishakh Vadya of [the year] [Samvat] 1930 [15th May 1874] Friday. Babashai Rs. 200.

[*a*] [The text of "son of Ali" is scored through.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of Babashai rupees two hundred. The lunar date [*b*] the 14th of Waishakh Vadya of the year [Sumvat] 1930 [15th May 1874] at Nowsaree.

[*b*] So in the original the 14th being the same as the 30th of Waishakh Vadya.]

In respect of the above memorandum Babashai Rs 200 I have received in full. By the hands of [and] the handwriting of Madhavrao Kalay attached to the large Khas Paga. The date aforesaid.

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

N 1.

Shri [*i.e.* Prosperity &c.],

Brought to account on the 22nd [Mahomedan] lunar day, the [Hindoo] lunar date the 9th of Jesht Vadia the Samvat [year] 1931 [a] [8th June 1874.]

Memorandum.—Fruit was caused to be purchased and brought from Bombay through Salam, son of Ali Arab. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of money in respect thereof. In accordance therewith ready cash was paid [as below]. The month of Rabioolakhir the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is the 9th of Jesht Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [a] [8th June 1874], Monday. Rs. 1,000.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees one thousand. The lunar date, the 9th of Jesht Vadya the Samvat [year] 1931 [a] [8th June 1874.]

In respect of the above memorandum Rs. 1,000 [one thousand] have been received in full out of the Khangee [private] treasury by Salam Arab. By the hands of the said Salam himself. The handwriting of Poorshotam Hari. At Salam's request [this] is given in writing. The lunar date the 9th of Jesht Vadya the Samvat [year] 1931 [a] [8th June 1874.]

(A true Translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

(a) 1931 (is evidently a mistake. It should be 1930.)

O 1.

Shri [*i.e.* Prosprity, &c.]

Brought to account the 17th [Mahommedan] lunar day the month of Jamadilawal, that is the intercalary month Ashadh [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [A] [2nd July 1874.]

[A.] 1931 is evidently a mistake. It should be 1930.

Memorandum.—Fruit was caused to be brought from Poona through Salam, son of Ali Arab, a trooper attached to the Khasay. The Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of money for the same. In accordance therewith ready money was to be paid. The [Mahommedan] 17th lunar day the month of Jamadi-oolawal the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is the lunar date the 3rd of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [A] [2nd July 1874], Thursday. Rs. 250.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred and fifty. The lunar date the 4th [B] of the intercalary Ashadh Vadya [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [A] [3rd July 1874.]

[The text of what follows is in Guzerati :—]

Written by Salam Ali agreeably to what is written above, Rs. 250 (namely, two hundred and fifty), have been received in full. By his own hands. The handwriting of Dalpatram Bapooji. At the desire of the party this has been given in writing.

[The text of what follows is in Marathi :—]

Nett machine-made.....	Rs.	250
For exchange at the rate of 19¼.....	,,	48¾
	Rs.	298¾

The above machine-made Rs. having been received from the Nowsari Swari account have been paid, including the exchange (in respect) thereof, Babashai money was paid in ready cash to the Nowsari Swari account. By the hands of Bhivba, son of Hanavant Rao Bacharay, Treasurer. The lunar date the intercalary Ashadh Vadya, Thursday the (Mahommedan) lunar day the 17th (3rd July 1874).

(A true Translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

(B) So in the original.

P 1.

Shri [*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the 24th lunar day the month Rajab, that is the month Shrawan the Samvat [year] 1931 [a] [8th September 1874].

[a] "1931" is evidently a mistake. It should be 1930.

Memorandum.—Through Salam, son of Ali, a trooper receiving monthly wages, attached to the large Khas Paga, serving under the Khasay. Articles [consisting of] fruit were purchased and brought from Ahmedabad to the Khasay. In accordance with the Sarkar's permission granted for the payment in ready cash of machine-made money as the price thereof, what was to be paid to the said Salam [was as follows :—The lunar day.....[b] the Rajab the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five that is the lunar date the 7th of the month of Shrawan Vadya, Wednesday [2nd September 1874]. Rs. [as follows] :—

[b.] Blank in the original.

Nett machine-made.....		100
For exchange at per cent		19¼
		119¼

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sirkar's permission was granted for the payment of machine-made rupees a hundred. The lunar date the 7th of Shrawan Vadya Samvat 1931 [2nd September 1874.]

[The text of what follows is in Guzerathi.]

Bargir Salim, son of Ali, agreeably to what is written above machine-made Rs. 100. namely a hundred, have been received in full. By [his] own hands. The handwriting of Shah Atmaram Ramdas [written] at the desire of the party.

[A true Translation.]

J. FLYNN, Translator.

Q. 1.

Shri [*i.e.* Prosperity, &c.]

Brought to account the lunar day the 1st the month of Ashwin [the year] S. [Samvat] 1931 [A] [13th October 1874.]

[A] "1931" is evidently a mistake. It should be 1930.

Memorandum.—Through Salim, son of Ali Arab, a Sipahi attached to the Khasay, fruit was caused to be brought from Ahmedabad. The Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of the money for the same.

In accordance therewith ready money was paid [as follows]:—The lunar day the 1st, the month Ramzan, the Soor Sun [year] one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, that is the lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. [Samvat] [A] 1931 Tuesday (13th October 1874.) Rs. 200.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Sarkar's permission was granted for the payment of rupees two hundred. The lunar date the 3rd of Ashwin Shoodh [the year] S. (the Samvut) [A] 1931 [13th October 1874.]

Rupees two hundred (in respect) of the above memorandum. Given in writing at the desire of Salim. The handwriting of Keshao Balkrishna Boochkay now at Baroda.

The signature of Salam.

(A true Translation.)

J. FLYNN, Translator.

The Commission rose at quarter past four o'clock.

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